The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

SPEECH OF MR. GARFIELD ON THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL — STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE ESTIMATES POSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Gen. Garfield made, to-day, his expected speech upon the national budget. It was, in some respects, a reply to the recent speech of Mr. Dawes. Gen. Garfield directed his speech to an answer to the three inquiries: First, If there is a deficit, what is the cause? Second, Is there danger of a deficit? Third, What is the duty of the Government in case such deficit exists? He seemed to answer the first question in the affirmative, acknowledging that the Government began the last fiscal year with a surplus of $43,000,000. He showed the cause for the rapid diminution of that surplus. With the exception of two years, 1868 and 1873, there has been a reduction of taxation, during every year of Grant's Administration. The total reduction of taxation has been $319,500,000. From 1866 to 1873 the annual expenditures were reduced $230,000,000. The effect of the reduction of taxation is made every year apparent. Nineteen millions of arrears of income tax were paid in 1872, and as late as last year five millions of arrears of income tax came into the Treasury. This reduction of taxation was made in spite of the protest of the Treasury Department, and in opposition to the Committee on Ways and Means in 1872. Both the Treasury Department and the Committee on Ways and Means had then stated that if the reduction exceeded $58,000,000 the Treasury would be crippled and the sinking fund endangered. Notwithstanding these protests Congress then reduced the revenue $62,000,000, of which $42,500,000 were in gold. The sad feature of this reduction is that the abolition of the tax on tea and coffee inured solely to the benefit of the importer and the foreign producer. Since 1870 there has a reduction of $142,000,000 in taxes. Gen. Garfield severely criticised the fundamental error or Mr. Dawes in stating for the purpose of a climax that the expenditures for the current year were $319,000,000, instead of $290,000,000. He thought this to be the radical point of the speech, and blamed the Associated Press for having neglected to give notice of the correction made at the time, thus permitting Mr. Dawes' error to have the effect of truth. Mr. Garfield showed that if the deficiencies are charged to the years to which they respectively belong, it will be found that since the war there has been a regular decrease in the expenditures. The Committee on Appropriations does not believe in cutting down expenditures at all hazards to a level of the revenue. They believe that all useless expenditures should be reduced and abuses corrected, and that whatever appropriations can be postponed without injury to the public service should be postponed; that when these two things are done it would be inexpedient to cut down an additional dollar anywhere, and that if taxes should then be necessary the brave and manly thing would be then to go back and renew some of the taxes which had been unwisely removed. He did not, however, think that such action would be necessary. From the investigations of the Committee on Appropriations thus far, Gen. Garfield deemed a reduction of $34,000,000 possible from the estimates. This reduction is distributed as follows: In the Army, Navy, and Fortification bills, $11,000,000; in the Legislative bill, $4,500,000; in the Indian bill, $1,700,000; in the Miscellaneous bill, $5,000,000; in the River and Harbor bill, $11,500,000.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The debate on the Centennial bill in the Senate to-day was participated in by Messrs. Stewart, Stockton, and Bayard, but no new features were developed, with the exception of an amendment by Mr. Stockton, instructing the Appropriation Committee to report in favor of holding an international exhibition. Mr. Cameron used every effort to press the bill to a vote, but was defeated by a majority of three, a motion for an executive session a few minutes before 5 o'clock having been adopted by a vote of 25 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Cameron felt keenly the opposition manifested toward his pet measure. The vote against an executive session was very strong, but the Senate was tired of the long, tedious debate, and as there was every prospect that two or three more long speeches were ready, several voted for the executive session who would not had there been a possibility of an immediate vote on the question of referring the bill.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Senate to-day agreed to Mr. Bayard's amendment to the Liquor Commission bill, which provides that all members of the commission shall not be in favor of prohibitory legislation, or total abstinence. It was carried by only one majority, the vote standing twenty-three in favor of and twenty-two against it. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside. There seems to be no disposition among Senators to hasten a vote on this bill, though Mr. Wright, who has it on charge, is very anxious for a vote, and objects to the consideration of any other bill in the morning hour. But he has been voted down on several occasions and other measures taken up at the request of various Senators.

MOIETIES AND FEES.

The Civil Service Committee of the House has directed Mr. Woodford to report a bill as a substitute for one presented in the House by Mr. Merriam, the effect of which will be to cut off all moieties or fees for Government officers, and to substitute as compensation in every case a salary to be fixed by law. The bill also abolishes the mileage system for all officers of the United States, permitting only actual expenses to be paid. The committee will be called in about ten days, when this bill will be reported and strong efforts made to obtain immediate action.

MR. CUSHING AND THE DURELL INVESTIGATION.

Caleb Cushing arrived in town this morning to testify before the House Committee on the Judiciary in the matter of the investigation of the case of Judge Durell. He was summoned on account of some recent evidence given by Mrs. Gaines relative to certain New-Orleans lawsuits in regard to transactions in which Judge Durell was implicated. Caleb Cushing denied absolutely all the principal statements of Mrs. Gaines' testimony. Gen. Cushing sails on Saturday next direct for Brest, France.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The counsel for the prosecution before the Congressional Committee to Investigate the Affairs of the District Government are waiting for the printing of Gov. Shepherd's report before presenting charges and specifications against the officers of the District. Judge Merrick, of the counsel, to-day said before the committee: "When we shall have examined the Governor's answer and accompanying papers, on behalf of the memorialists I give notice that we will put the officers of the district on trial to their full satisfaction." Judge Merrick is currently reported to have said in various places that the exposure of the City Government here would be as complete as that of the Ring in New-York. If the memorialists have evidence on which to base such an exposure, it is a little difficult to understand why they must wait for the printing of the Governor's answer, which, of course, contains evidence in behalf of the District instead of against it. The printing of this document will require several days, and the examination which the counsel professes to desire to make will be an excuse for still further delay in withholding specific charges. It really begins to look as though there was some basis for the charge made against the memorialists, that their crusade against the District Government has no other purpose than to defeat appropriations during this session of Congress, that they may have another year in which to carry on the business of shaving District certificates and securities. Papers purporting to be vouchers for expenditures of the Board of Public Works have been delivered to the committee, and it is claimed that they account for every dollar of expenditure. Some secret watch is kept over them day and night, that there may be no repetition of the experience of New-York with its vouchers. The papers here will not be tampered with, either by the board or by the memorialists. The testimony taken by the committee to-day of the Controller of the District amounted to nothing more than to show that the general fund in the Treasury has been overdrawn to pay the expenses of schools, a statement of which has been already completely published. There seems to be no prospect for any sensational testimony for a week to come.

THE FRANKING BILL.

The House to-day finally disposed of the Franking bill. The bill came up as a special order on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby it was defeated last week. Nearly three hours were occupied in filibustering before the final vote was taken. During this time Gen. Butler succeeded in inducing Gen. Shanks to propose the Butler bill, as instructions to the committee, on a motion to recommit. Reading this motion, Gen. Butler exerted himself to the utmost, in his recently assumed capacity of leader of the House, to secure a respectable following; but he suffered an inglorious defeat, having been able to secure only 45 votes for his bill as instructions, while 183 votes were given against it. During the final vote, Gen. Butler was so prominent and officious in his attempts to secure some favorable action upon the bill, that he seemed desirous to assist the tally clerk in his count, and did not desist until with others he was called to order, by the Speaker, at the instance of Mr. Cox, who suggested that there were too many members about the tally clerk. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Cox's point was quite in order, and he sent Gen. Butler to his seat. The final vote on the bill originally reported from the committee, the Packer bill, resulted in the defeat of the bill by 111 yeas to 120 nays. It would seen that this finally settles the vote on the Franking bill for this session.

The following is the vote rejecting the Franking bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Begole, Bell, Bowen, Bright, Buckner, Burchard, Cain, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Crutchfield, Davis of Virginia, Davis of West Virginia, De Witt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Field, Glover, Gunckel, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hays, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Herndon, G. F. Hoar, Houghton, Howe, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hynes, Kendall, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamport, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Magee, Marshall, Martin, McDill of Wisconsin, McJunkin, McLean, Mills, Moore, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Perry, Phillips, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Randall, Rapier, Ray, Read, Rice, Richmond, Rusk, Sawyer, Sener, Shanks, Sloss, Smith of North Carolina, Snyder, Southard, Speer, Strait, Strawbridge, Stowell, Taylor, Thomas, Todd, Thornburg, Townsend, Vance, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Wisconsin, Wilshire, Wilson of Maryland, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Atkins, Banning, Barber, Barnum, Barry, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bradley, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clarke of New-York, Clayton, Cook, Cobb of North Carolina, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Dobbins, Eames, Eldredge, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Hale of Maine, Harris of Virginia, Hathorne, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, E. R. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hyde, Kelley, Kellogg, Lamison, Lawrence, Lawson, Loughridge, Luttrell, McCreary, McDill of Iowa, McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Niles, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Page, Pendleton, Phelps, Pike, Poland, Potter, Pratt, Rawls, Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Ross, Saylor of Indiana, Saylor of Ohio, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sheats, Sherwood, Smart, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Pennsylvania, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Tremain, Tyne, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodford, Whitehouse—120.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The complaints of the workingmen employed on the New-York Post Office Building relative to a violation of the Eight-hour law having been referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Kellinger, of Pennsylvania; Milliken, of Kentucky, and Sprague, of Ohio, was appointed to take testimony in New-York. These gentlemen started for New-York to-night, and will commence the investigation to-morrow, probably at the office of the Superintendent of the Post Office Building.

PRICES FOR WORK IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

First Assistant Postmaster General Marshall was before the House Committee on Appropriations, to-day, to meet the officials of the Government Printing Office, with reference to the charges recently made against the Government Printer of charging exorbitant prices for work done at his office. There were present, representing the Government Printing Office, Mr. Clapp, son of Hon. A. M. Clapp, Government Printer, who is ill, Mr. Bryan, foreman of the office, and Mr. Roberts, in charge of the bindery, all of whom explained the cost of the work done at the office, and the reasons for the high charges made. These gentlemen admitted that some of the charges of the Post Office Department were well-founded, for the reason that until recently the office has been running on old rates for printing, used before Mr. Clapp came into office. They claimed, however, that taking everything into consideration their prices were very reasonable. The committee directed Mr. Clapp to prepare a detailed written statement covering all the points.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: W. P. Thompson, Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho; B. McEckron, Register of the Republican Land District, Arkansas; Charles A. Tweed, Associate Justice of the Territory of Arizona; Anthony Q. Keasley, Attorney of the United States for the District of New-Jersey; John W. Ross, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Indiana; Edward L. J. Neally, Collector of Customs for Bath, Me. Postmasters—Patrick H. Dowling, Toledo, Ohio; Benjamin J. Gale, Atchison, Kansas; W. M. Berkley, Alexandria, Va.

ALBANY.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE PARKS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly bill for the improvement of the streets and avenues adjacent to the Morningside and Riverside Parks was considered by the Senate this morning as the special order of the day. Speaking to the amendment of Senator Ledwith, which proposes to give the control of the work under dispute to the Common Council, Senator Fox made a speech in favor of such action. Senator Booth hoped that the amendment would not prevail. He referred to the demoralized condition of the Common Council, and stated that under the circumstances he would be obliged to vote against the proposition of Senator Ledwith. After a long discussion on the part of Senators Gross, Ganson, Wood, and King, and the reiteration by Senator Parmenter that there was a "job" in the bill, Senator Woodin made an appeal in favor of its passage. He said that during the present discussion he had repeatedly asked the Senate in what part of the New-York City charter authority was given to the Park Commissioners to construct streets outside of the Park limits. He had not yet received an answer to his question. He had stated distinctly that the Park Commissioners had no such authority, but, notwithstanding this, several Senators professed to believe that the passage of a bill giving the control of such work to the Department of Public Works would deprive the Park Commissioners of rights to which they were entitled. The object of the bill was simply to correct a difficulty which had been pointed out by the Mayor of New-York in a veto message sent to the Common Council in December last. There was no "job" in the bill, as Senator Parmenter had intimated, and its passage was earnestly advocated by some of the best known property-holders living in the portion of the City it was proposed to improve. It was desirable that the work should be done by the Department of Public Works, because that department was controlled by one responsible head. The work at present belonged to no particular department, but it would be unwise to give it to the Park Commissioners because of the many different opinions entertained by the members of that board, and the tedious red-tape system under which its business was conducted. At the conclusion of Senator Woodin's remarks the Senate adjourned without taking action on the bill.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD BILL.

Senator Kellogg this morning introduced another bill providing for the construction of a street railroad in New-York City. The route of the proposed road is to commence on Sixty-fourth street, adjoining the Central Park, and through said street to Lexington avenue; then to and through Lexington avenue, and by single track around either side of Gramercy Park to and through Irving place to East Fourteenth street; thence through the same to the south end of Fifth avenue; thence to and through South Fifth avenue to and through Canal street to West street, adjacent to the Desbrosses Street Ferry. As soon as a majority of the property-owners declare themselves in favor of it, cars may also be run in Forty-second street, from the North River to Broadway. John T. Mills heads the list of incorporators.

A VAGUE PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

Mr. Wagstaff holds the same theory as Mr. Spencer as to the duty of a member of the Legislature in regard to the introduction of bills, and believes that he is bound to introduce any bill sent here by one of his constituents. He recently introduced a bill which is couched in such vague terms that the objects sought to be allowed by it are far from apparent. The bill in question is as follows:

"Any party who has a just claim against the authorities or body corporate of a county or town of this State the validity or payment of which has been refused, omitted, or denied, may bring an action and have the same adjudicated according to the usual practice in judicial proceedings between suitors."

The purpose of this bill may be very innocent and proper, but neither from Mr. Wagstaff nor from the members of the Judiciary Committee has it been found possible to obtain any definite information as to its nature, and this circumstance lends color to the rumor which is in circulation here that the bill is really intended to cover the swindling newspaper claims.

THE FACTORY BILL.

The House in Committee of the Whole to-day spent considerable time in discussing the act for the protection of factory children. The principal opponent to the bill turned up in the person of Mr. Alvord. His arguments against it were grounded on the assumption that parents and guardians in the country were so virtuous and tender-hearted that the passage of such a law was not demanded. The bill, after much discussion, was finally progressed.

MR. RYAN'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The incorporators named in the New-York and Westchester Iron Viaduct Railway Company bill, introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Ryan, are: R. C. Root, H. O. Lockwood, S. B. Driggs, Charles E. McAlister, Wm. W. Waite, D. Russell, H. N. Otis, Joseph Murphy, J. M. Levy, J. N. Piper, Henry Spratley, W. K. Stevens, George W. Cragin, R. S. Brassel, and Thomas Shields. The capital stock is fixed at $6,000,000, or 60,000 shares. The plan of the road is to be the "Williams Iron Suspension Viaduct." The route is to commence at Park row, or Printing-house square, thence along Chatham street to the Bowery, to Third avenue, and thence to the Harlem River. The work of construction is to commence within three months of the passage of the act, and the road is to be completed to Fifty-ninth street within eighteen months.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL.

The Committee on Railroads of both Houses of the Legislature held a joint session to-day to discuss the Pro Rata Freight bill, introduced by Senator Johnson. President Massey, of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, spoke at length against the bill. He stated that it would be impossible for railway companies to charge the same amount in proportion for freight carried short distances as that carried over whole sections of country without change or stoppage. Senator Johnson spoke in favor of the bill. The committee will have a further hearing on the same subject next week.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee this evening had under consideration the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation. Mr. Wm. H. Peckham, who appeared for the West Side Association, of New-York, spoke in favor of the bill, arguing that the exemption of mortgages would greatly promote investments in such securities, thus doing away with speculation in worthless stocks. Messrs. Sherman and Matthews, of New-York, also spoke in favor of the bill.

THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee this evening continued the investigation of the alleged frauds in the building of the new Capitol. The testimony elicited reflected very unfavorably upon the present management. Mr. Wm. J. McAlpine, Superintendent of the new Capitol building, testified that about 136,000 feet of timber were used about the building from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1873. Some of the timbers were 10 by 12 inches, and from 30 to 35 feet long, and cost from $38 to $45 per 1,000 feet. The total value of the lumber used was about $17,653. H. L. Washburne, Frank Clark, Richard Wickham, and other carpenters, all testified that it was worth about $20 per 1,000 to work up lumber for trusses. Richard Burns testified that he worked in Congress Hall six weeks doing carpenter's work, putting floor in the basement and hallway, &c. Two windows were put in and the back store-room fitted up. The workmen idled away the greater part of the time. James Burns was sworn, and testified that he had from fourteen to sixteen men at work on Chestnut street. The men were often without material to work on, when they rolled logs up and down the yard to keep up the appearance of being busy.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The *Republican* of this morning says the Legislature of Louisiana does not seem to consider itself safe in New-Orleans with the demonstrated hostility that surrounds them. They propose to withdraw to Baton Rouge. This intention is indicated by an appropriation moved for that purpose.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE RAILROAD ONLY AFFECTED—ATTEMPT TO STOP A SHERIFF'S TRAIN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 5.—The strike of the brakemen of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is confined to the Northern Division operated by that road, which ends at Pittston, and was instituted for the purpose of getting an advance of ten cents per day over the wages paid before the panic. The brakemen of the Southern Division joined in the demand for the wages paid before the panic, but declined to ask for any further advance, and all trains are running regularly on that division. No passenger or freight trains have arrived here from further up than Pittston since Tuesday, and to-day the mail did not come through. The men on the upper end of the Northern Division stopped the trains; and, till to-day, the brakemen at Coxtown, where the workshops of the lower end are situated, attempted nothing of the kind. Superintendent Mitchell received word this forenoon that about fifty brakemen were at Coxtown and intended to stop the mail and passenger train north, which passes here at 2:20 P. M. At his request Sheriff Whitaker summoned a posse of twenty-five men, a portion of them Wilkesbarre policemen, and took passage on the train for Coxtown. When the train stopped at Pittston, which is a mile this side of Coxtown, the brakemen board the train and attempted to take charge of the brakes; but the Sheriff had placed four men at each brake, and, upon seeing this, the brakemen desisted. Near Coxtown, the train was signaled to stop, and a switch turned to run it into the yard, but the engineer held up before reaching it, and the Sheriff, who was on the engine, jumped off and seized the man who had turned the switch. He made no resistance, but said that if it was an officer who commanded him to turn the switch, so that the train could go on, he would do it, but that it was more than he would do for Superintendent Mitchell. Four others were arrested, and after the train had passed Coxtown the Sheriff and party returned here with the prisoners, and took them before Alderman Parsons, where they had a hearing. They had no counsel, but cross-examined the Sheriff and Superintendent themselves. Two of them, Michael Monighan and Hugh Reynolds, were held in $500 bail to answer at court, and, in default, were committed to prison; but the other three were discharged on their own recognizance, and Superintendent Mitchell furnished them with free passes back to Coxtown. There are now at that place over 700 cars of coal waiting shipment north.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE REJECTED BY THE MEN.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., March 5.—A proposition was received here this morning that the company would restore to the strikers the ten per cent. taken from their wages last December, which they refused to accept. The pay car came to the State line this evening with the officials on board, but remained on the Pennsylvania side. They proposed to pay off and discharge all who refused to work at their offer. The strikers refused to cross into Pennsylvania to receive their pay, and the pay car went back. The strikers are firm in their demand to have the same pay as is received on the Erie Road. No trains are running. The mail cars are not run, the company refusing to move them unless the trains can go with them. All the sidings between Waverley and Sayres are filled with cars, the brakes set, wheels taken off and switches spiked. Last evening a passenger train came up to Athens, four miles from here, and was left there with the view of returning in the morning. The strikers learning this went down, took possession of it, and brought it up to their headquarters. No violence has occurred.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The brewery of Mr. Labatts, London, Ontario, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $50,000.

John T. Bailey & Co.'s rope manufactory, on Front and Reed streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $25,000, which is covered by insurance in local and Western companies.

LOCAL FIRES.

During the month of February there were twelve fires in Jersey City, causing a total loss of $2,979, on which there was $11,400 insurance.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Levison, No. 69 Madison avenue, caused by the explosion of a gas-meter; damage, $75.

A fire at the foot of Columbia street, which was discovered at noon yesterday, destroyed two frame houses, and occasioned a loss of $2,000. No insurance.

A fire broke out in the bone-drying room of T. Presston & Sons' bone works, on Newtown Creek, early yesterday morning, which occasioned a loss of $1,000; covered by insurance.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 1 Bond street, occupied by Baldwin & Sexton, jewelers. Damage $300; insured.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 254 West Twenty-ninth street, occupied by A. S. Spaulding as a packing-house. Damage $3,000; fully insured. The upper floors are occupied by a number of families. Damage trifling.

At an early hour on Wednesday last a fire broke out in the residence of Cyrus G. Force, which is situated in a somewhat isolated location on the road about midway between the towns of Drakesville and Flanders, N. J. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very brief space the whole house was enveloped. Mr. Force's family consisted of himself, his wife and son, and his wife's father, Mr. Strawway, who was eighty-five years old. Mr. Force was first awakened by the smoke and the smell of the burning wood-work, and hastily aroused the other members of the family. He, with his wife and son, then succeeded in making their escape with great difficulty, and in the excitement of the moment they all supposed that Mr. Strawway was with them. When too late they discovered that he was still in the burning building. Young Force and his father made desperate efforts to rescue the old gentleman, but without avail, and the former was very seriously burned about the face and body. The building and furniture were entirely consumed. Yesterday the charred remains of Mr. Strawway were found in the ruins.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Middleport, Niagara, had a fatal case of trichina spiralis last week.

William Dee attempted suicide at West borough, Mass., Wednesday night by cutting his throat with a penknife. He has been insane.

The buildings Nos. 92 and 94 Rampart street, and Nos. 89 and 91 Basin street, New-Orleans, were burned yesterday; loss, $25,000.

At Peabody, Mass., on Wednesday, Silas Wilson, aged sixty years, committed suicide by hanging. His mind had been feeble for some time.

The test suit involving the validity of about $1,500,000 of the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee is now before the Supreme Court of that State.

Dartmouth College, it is said, is likely to realize $100,000 from woodland in Maine, secured to it through the efforts of a Trustee in Biddeford.

The Directors and Board of Managers of the Nashville, Tenn., Exposition have determined to continue the annual exposition, changing the time, however, from Spring to Fall.

The Massachusetts Legislature yesterday elected the following State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad: Joseph H. Chadwick, of Boston; Charles L. Wood, of New-Bedford, and Lewis R. Norton, of Westfield.

MOIETIES TO INFORMERS.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

EFFECT OF HIS TESTIMONY ON THE COMMITTEE AND MR. JAYNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means gave several hours this morning and evening to the hearing of the New-York Committee concerning the abolition of the moiety system. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge occupied about two hours in his statement, and made a very deep impression upon the committee. It is noted by the committee as an example of the gross injustice of the laws, that the entire amount of goods claimed by the Government to be undervalued in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was only about $6,000, and that all the duties claimed to have been due was $1,600, and yet the penalties amounted to $271,000. Mr. Dodge is now very sorry that he did not send the whole matter to the courts, and says that it is only recently that he has known the fact that the duty unpaid was only claimed to be $1,600. Mr. Jayne said to-day that he never would have taken a dollar from Mr. Dodge if he had known of the raising of the invoices to which Mr. Dodge testifies. Mr. Jayne himself acquits Mr. Dodge personally of any blame, but seeks to implicate other members of the firm in fraudulent attempts. The large amount of penalties in this case arose from the undervalued items vitiating the entire invoices under the law, which there will be an effort to repeal independently of any other legislation.

Mr. Hyde, of Boston, spoke two hours and a half to-night before the committee on the practical operations of the Customs laws. The hearing will probably not be concluded this week.

A delegation from Baltimore will be here to-morrow to second the efforts of the New-York and Boston committees. Philadelphia is also moving in the same direction.

Mr. Moulton, of Woodruff & Robinson, of New-York, against whom Mr. Jayne made charges, will be here to-morrow, as will also a member of the firm of Rufus Story.

HISTORY OF THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO. AND THE COMPROMISE OF $271,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means resumed its session on the moiety question this morning. The persons present from New-York are Jackson S. Schultz, D. C. Robbins, John Austin Stevens, S. B. Eaton, and Cephas Brainard, representing the Chamber of Commerce. There were also present, in addition to those previously mentioned, John D. Jones, Wm. H. Lee, Josiah O. Low, and Samuel D. Babcock. Mr. J. A. Stevens has received a letter from Henry Vining, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in which he says that Philadelphia is in unison with her sister cities with regard to the Customs laws. As Chairman of a committee of the Board of Trade he drafted a memorial to Congress, which will soon be presented. The memorial is as follows:

"The Philadelphia Board of Trade respectfully represents that the Customs laws are confused and difficult to understand, and that the proceedings of informers and Government officers acting under these laws have sometimes been high-handed and offensive to the moral sense of the mercantile community, and, consequently, injurious to the Government itself, which has thereby been brought into disrepute. Your memorialists, therefore, pray Congress to revise the said laws, and amend them so that honest importers may not be injured in property and reputation by proceedings instituted at the instigation of men who are actuated by the hope of pecuniary profit to themselves, rather than by a desire to promote the public good."

THE DODGE COMPROMISE OF $271,000.

Benjamin F. Nourse, representing the Boston National Board of Trade, after a few preliminary remarks as to the purpose of his appearance before the committee in connection with a change in the Custom laws, suggested that as the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. had been assailed here, it was but right Mr. Dodge should be heard, and for this purpose he would yield to that gentleman.

Wm. E. Dodge said it was not his intention to trouble the committee with his case, but this seemed to be now rendered necessary, after the extraordinary course of Special Agent Jayne, who had spoken to the committee concerning what he called duplicate and fraudulent invoices, in justice to himself and to his firm. He had occupied the position of a merchant for fifty years, but had not until lately been assailed and maltreated by the officers of our own Government, one of whom had made statements for the purpose of satisfying the committee that a great wrong had been committed by his firm. Mr. Dodge said after their case had been before the public some time, they had paid the money. The press, notwithstanding all the circumstances, made unfavorable comments. Rather than subject themselves to a suit for $1,000,000, they paid the $271,000 demanded. He said then and now that a great injustice had been done them. He mentioned to the attorney, it appeared, that Jayne could write or sign a letter saying that, instead of letting the matter go to the court, where there might be a formal judgment for $1,000,000, the payment of $271,000, the total value of the goods, was not the amount of money they owed, but that the sum of $1,640, on $6,000 of undervaluation, was all the Government was entitled to receive. The attorney took this paper to Jayne, and afterward reported that Jayne acted in an ugly manner regarding it. Mr. Dodge then showed the committee the working of the law, and, without any agency on the part of his firm, an attempt was made to again parade their case before the public as one of the most terrible that had ever occurred under the Customs service, and attempts were also made to show there was evidence beyond all question that there had been premeditated fraud for a series of years. Such efforts to injure the firm were traced to those who participated in the division of the money, and it was said the case was to be brought to the attention of Congress, where it would be shown that the firm was composed of men who had deliberately undertaken to defraud the Government. All this was done to strengthen the system which had placed money in the hands of the accuser. How could a firm which had been pursuing business for forty or fifty years, and had always sustained a reputation for honest dealing, not only with the Government, but with individuals, and who had never had any difficulty with the Government until now, how could such a firm, for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars, descend to such things as had been charged against them? This firm had imported goods to the value of from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, and paid more than $50,000,000 in duties. Their good name had never been assailed until it was assailed by Government officers. If errors, or even frauds, were suspected, the persons suspected should have an opportunity to explain before legal proceedings were instituted. As the Custom-house was managed a fourth of a century ago the chief executive officer would have sent for a member of the firm and asked him to go before an attorney or solicitor, or hear a statement himself, before deciding on a judicial course. The first knowledge or hint that ever crossed his mind that he was accused of any fraud or commission of business wrong was when he was sitting at the board of one of their public institutions. He was asked to come to the Custom-house. There, for the first time, he confronted this Jayne. The then District Attorney, Judge Davis, was also present. Mr. Dodge's junior partner accompanied him. He had no idea what he was called there for. He never thought anything was wrong. Mr. Jayne, opening the conversation in his usual bland way, said he was sorry the Government was in possession of facts to show that the firm was engaged in a deliberate attempt to defraud the revenue by a systematic series of forgeries, and secondly, by importing goods with false and duplicate invoices, and that he (Mr. Jayne) supposed that he (Mr. Dodge) knew very well what were the penalties involved under these circumstances, giving him to understand that every act of perjury of which he might be guilty subjected him to a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for not less than two years. Jayne also said that under such false invoices and undervaluation, according to the law of 1863, the firm had forfeited $1,750,000 to the Government, and now, he continued, "I have a warrant from the District Court to take possession of your books and papers." This came to him like a thunderbolt. He knew Judge Davis to be an honorable and upright man, and said to him, "This is a strange proceeding. It is entirely new to me. I deny the whole of it. I defy this man Jayne to produce a single duplicate invoice ever used by Phelps, Dodge & Co." Jayne said: "I have the affidavits to show that you tampered with officers of the Government." Mr. Dodge said to Judge Davis: "If there are any books or papers to establish such cases they are at your service." Judge Davis remarked to Jayne, nothing could be more fair, and there is no necessity to issue a warrant. Mr. Jayne then said he would go to the store and get what books he wanted. Going to his office and entering the back room, Mr. Dodge said to those present: "There is a fearful charge against us of defrauding the revenue and of perjury, and here is a United States officer to take possession of our books." Mr. Jayne had one or two officers with him. The fifty men in the store were at their desks, and astonished at the proceedings. Mr. Jayne took what books he wanted, and a cart was backed up at the door to take them away. Mr. Jayne, looking over his paper, said he wanted a red book with a clasp. Neither he, Mr. Dodge, nor his partners or clerks had ever seen such a book. But Jayne said it was there, and he must have it. Although there was no such book, the District Attorney said it was kept back.

Mr. Dodge wanted the committee to understand how the Government deals with merchants under the law. He was not contradicting anything Mr. Jayne had said about doing his duty and guarding the Government. The law was made to enable just such work as his to be carried out. Mr. Jayne said he was industrious and watchful and faithful. It was submitted to the committee whether any man engaged in such business must not be industrious to receive extraordinary sums of money as the emoluments of labors. The members of the committee receive but a small pittance, and the country thinks they ought not to have more. But this gentleman (Mr. Jayne) received four times more than the salary of the President of the United States, or twenty times more than any member of Congress. The alleged false and duplicate invoices are a great bugbear. Just enough of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the way of dispatches, had been published in London, St. Petersburg, and India, where they were doing business, to create false impressions. It was not so much that he (Mr. Dodge) feared the jail and the accusation of perjury, but the payment of $1,750,000—that was like a pistol held to his ear—it was money or ruin. The effort was made to impress upon the victim that this was one of the most wonderful cases of fraud on record. Judge Davis said he was never called on to examine a case so terrific as this one. The firm did not know nor could they ascertain what the Government claimed could be undervalued. All they could learn was that the amount was large, and, further, that it was a very terrible case.

Mr. Dodge then examined the matter of invoices, confuting the statements of Mr. Jayne, who, yesterday, read only one, but not the other oath required; and Mr. Dodge said in this connection that Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. could not go into the market at Liverpool, and buy at any time, ready manufactured, one-eighth part of the tin they keep constantly in stock. They make their contracts with ten, twenty, thirty, or forty parties for tin plate, taking so many boxes a month or week. They fix the price on the 1st of January for supplies throughout the year or quarter. Tin-plate was at first small, ten by fourteen inches, afterward fourteen by twenty, and twenty by forty. Formerly 500 boxes of tin was the limit imported, but now the importation is between a million and a half and two million boxes. There are no regular manufacturers of the largest sizes of tin. They are not of merchantable sizes and weight. All the immense sizes are made to order. Vessels are made of such tin without seams, the manufacture being by stamping them into shapes. The firm make contracts with manufacturers in Chicago, Philadelphia, and all over the country. There is hurry in doing the business in Liverpool, six or eight vessels leaving per day at 4 o'clock, and it being necessary to have the papers on board at 1. In no case were there duplicate invoices, and he defied that man (Jayne) to say there were. In order, however, to save labor, copies are taken with a press from the bills of the manufacturers. These copies were made to facilitate the business, and to instruct the young man in charge of the business in New-York, on the arrival of the vessel, as to the particular destination of goods coming by the vessel, instead of first carting them to the warehouse. These copies were posted on the invoice-book to indicate where the goods should go. In this connection Mr. Dodge referred to one of his dismissed clerks for complication in the alleged matter of frauds, and who went where he thought he could better his condition. This high-minded and conscientious young man, who said he could not be guilty of copying invoices of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to aid their iniquity, went to work, and, going back a year or two, took from the invoice-books any single paper showing what goods cost, exhibiting a shilling or sixpence a box difference at the time of invoice, but he also tore off many more that showed the cost a good deal more than was stated in the invoice. These are gone. The firm was met by a proposition that these things could be compromised. Mr. Dodge gave a check for the amount. Jayne had eminent counsel, a member of the United States House of Representatives. The discharged clerk made a bargain with the Treasury agent, who thus became the informer. The firm, seeing such a large array of law, and having been told their case was such a dreadful one, and that their goods were all forfeited to the Government, agreed to give $260,000 to compromise the case. The first interview took place about the 20th of December. The day after they gave a check for this amount the fact was paraded in the newspapers. After a few days there was a change of attorney, when they were informed the amount should have been $271,017 23. Now the entire amount on which duties were not paid was only $6,658, and the amount due the Government, $1,652. He wanted to do justice to a Government officer, namely, Mr. Boutwell. Certain statements had appeared that Mr. Boutwell did not treat them fairly and honorably; but if they had followed the Secretary's advice they probably would not have paid $271,000. He came here to see Mr. Boutwell, and stated the case to him. He told Mr. Boutwell they had looked these things over with great care, and it was simply a matter between themselves and the Government. They objected to going to the courts, but Mr. Boutwell advised that they do so, saying if the matter should then come back for his consideration he would look at it personally and carefully. Mr. Dodge consulted with his partners and they came to the conclusion not to go to court. Mr. Dodge remarked that Gen. Butler said he had a single letter from Phelps, Dodge & Co., which was sufficient to convict them in any United States Court. The firm learning what it was laughed. When the firm for the first time imported tin for cheese-vats, instead of putting it in boxes it was put in bundles with strips of galvanized iron round them. The appraiser called their attention to the fact the tin should have been in boxes. To avoid future trouble they wrote to their friends abroad to thereafter put the tin in boxes with marks of their weight and manufacture. The reply came they would endeavor to follow instructions, but the manufacturers added: "If in any respect we shall differ, let us know and we will fix it." Gen. Butler now had it. "We will on this," he said, "convict

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JEAN LUIE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—SICKNESS OF THE OLD NEGRO SERVANT.

LONDON, March 5.—Jean Luie, the claimant's witness in the Tichborne case, was to-day fully committed for trial on the charge of perjury. Large crowds filled and surrounded the court-room in the expectation of seeing the claimant himself on this occasion, but the latter was not allowed to appear in the court.

Andrew Bogle, the old negro servant of the Tichborne family, and one of the strongest witnesses for the claimant, has become hopelessly ill since the verdict was rendered against Orton.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL INCREASING—DISTRESSING REPORTS FROM TIRHOOT.

LONDON, March 5.—Dispatches from Calcutta report that the distress among the famine-stricken people in Eastern Tirhoot is increasing. In one village alone eighteen persons have starved to death within the past four days. The number of applicants for employment on the Government relief works has increased from 15,000 to 30,000 within a week.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS—ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER BY UNANIMOUS VOTE—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

LONDON, March 5.—The new Parliament assembled to-day.

The search of the Parliament building, which has been customary since the discovery of the Guy Fawkes Plot, was made in the morning before the assembling of the Lords and Commons.

The opening proceedings in the Chamber of Peers were formal and uninteresting.

In the House of Commons Mr. Henry Chaplin (Conservative) proposed and Lord Cavendish seconded a motion that Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, Speaker of the last House, be declared Speaker of the present House. After eulogistic speeches the motion was unanimously carried. Right Hon. Percy Herbert congratulated the Speaker in behalf of the absent Ministers, and Mr. Gladstone tendered him the compliments of the Opposition.

The swearing of members then began.

Mr. Gladstone was most warmly received by the Liberal members when he entered the hall and took his seat on the front Opposition bench.

AN ADJOURNMENT SPOKEN OF.

LONDON, March 5.—It is stated that soon after assembling Parliament will adjourn until the 19th inst.

SPAIN.

WHAT DON CARLOS INTENDS TO DO ON ENTERING BILBOA.

LONDON, March 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Bayonne contains the following intelligence obtained from Carlist sources:

Don Carlos has announced that it is not his intention to impose a contribution upon the population of Bilboa when that place is taken. On his entrance into the city he will proceed to the Cathedral and be crowned King of Spain. He will swear to support the liberties of the people, and will constitute a Government, with Gen. Elio as President of the Council. An appeal will be made to the foreign powers to recognize the belligerency of the Carlists. He will declare the Spaniards exempt from allegiance to any other Government than his own. He will draw $5,000,000 as the first installment of a loan previously contracted.

RUSSIA.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN EASTERN POLAND.

LONDON, March 5.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at St. Petersburg writes, under date of the 28th ult., that serious rioting has occurred in Eastern Poland in consequence of the closing of the churches by order of the Government. At one place the disorder was so great that the military was called out and fired on the rioters, killing and wounding seventy persons.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

OFFICIAL NEWS RECEIVED—A COMPLETE VICTORY—SURRENDER OF THE ASHANTEE KING.

LONDON, March 5.—Despatches have at last arrived from the Gold Coast, fully confirming previous reports of victory, and dispelling the fears which were entertained for the safety of the expedition.

The Ashantee King finally surrendered himself into the hands of the British troops, and was a prisoner at Gen. Wolseley's head-quarters.

CUBA.

VISIT OF GEN. JOVELLAR TO THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE WABASH—CELEBRATION AT NASSAU.

HAVANA, March 5.—The remaining detachments of the first draft of mobilized volunteers left for the field yesterday and to-day.

Captain General Jovellar visited the United States frigate Wabash yesterday. Salutes were fired, the yards manned, and the usual courtesies exchanged. This is the first instance of a visit to a foreign man-of-war by a Captain General of Cuba.

On Washington's Birthday Mr. Chance, the American Consul, gave a grand reception at Nassau, which was attended by the chief authorities of the Bahamas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WAR IMMINENT WITH THE ARGENTINE STATES—THE ELECTIONS IN BUENOS AYRES.

LISBON, March 5.—The Brazilian mail steamer from Rio Janeiro Feb. 8, has arrived.

The probability of war with the Argentine States on account of the new insurrection in Paraguay was increasing, and there was a general decline of values in consequence. Troops and vessels were going forward to Paraguay.

At Buenos Ayres the elections were in progress, and were attended with intense excitement. Troops were being dispatched to various points on the frontier, and war with Brazil was looked upon as liable to break out at any moment.

Munitions were arriving from the United States. The cholera continued to rage, and the deaths from the disease averaged seven daily.

MARINE DISASTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5.—The brigantine Minnie Bruce, of and for St. John's, N. F., bound from New-York, encountered two severe gales on the 26th ult., by which she was thrown on her beam-ends and dismasted—not a stick left standing on deck. The captain and crew remained by the vessel till March 1, when they were taken off by the schooner Frank A. Williams, of this port, which was returning home from a halibut trip to the Western banks, and arrived here this morning.

THE GRANGERS IN MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., March 5.—Deputy O. H. Hinckley, of Wisconsin, is engaged in organizing farmers' granges in Maine. Several are already organized, and it is anticipated that next month a State Grange will be in operation.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 5.

SENATE.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported unfavorably on a number of petitions referred to it, praying Congress to extend the money-order system to all the Post Offices of the country. The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented petitions of citizens of that State setting forth the abuse growing out of the extension of patents by which monopolies enrich themselves, and protesting against any extension of patents hereafter. They were referred to the Committee on Patents.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE GROWTH OF TIMBER.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, called up the House bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and it was passed.

REDUCTION OF TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for deductions from the terms of United States prisoners, which authorizes deductions of five days for each month in which no charges of misconduct shall have been sustained against them, and provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner to make inquiries into the condition and treatment of United States prisoners, wherever they may be confined.

THE ALCOHOL COMMISSION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the liquor bill, the pending discussion being on the amendment of Mr. Bayard providing that all members of the commission should not be in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 yeas to 2 nays.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The morning hour having expired the Liquor Commission bill was laid aside and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen to instruct the Appropriation Committee to report a bill appropriating a sum of money, not exceeding $3,000,000, to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, opposed any international exhibition, and said such an affair would not be an appropriate celebration, but argued that it should be of such a character as to be acceptable to the whole of the United States. If the great City of New-York alone should decline to co-operate actively in any celebration, it would, to a great extent, be a failure, hence he favored a great celebration, which would meet the approval of every man, woman, and child in the country.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, moved an additional amendment to the instructions submitted by his colleague (Mr. Frelinghuysen,) directing the committee to report in favor of holding an international exhibition, so as to exhibit the products of the United States in comparison with those of older nations. Mr. Stockton spoke at some length in favor of an international exhibition, and argued that every word and line of the original bill in 1871 contemplated such an exhibition.

Mr. BAYARD also argued in favor of an international exhibition. He hoped that by that day the political disabilities, test oaths, and such things would be wiped out, and there would be peace and good feeling among the people.

Mr. STEWART moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, but yielded to Mr. Thurman, who offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses incurred by the joint select committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, and asked the present consideration.

Mr. THURMAN withdrew his resolution, and the question recurring on Mr. Stewart's motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, it was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22.

The Senate then went into executive session and, at 5 o'clock, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, called up his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the free distribution of public documents and for other purposes.

Mr. COTTON, of Iowa, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was rejected—yeas 92, nays 124.

Mr. SHANKS moved the previous question. It was seconded by 121 to 50, and the main question was ordered by yeas 123, nays 103. The question was then taken on reconsidering the vote rejecting the bill, and it was reconsidered by yeas 121, nays 106.

Mr. SHANKS then moved to recommit the bill to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report back a bill similar to the bill introduced last Monday by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

This motion was rejected—yeas 45, nays 183. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as originally reported, and the bill was rejected by yeas 111, nays 120.

THE DAVIS-THOMAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Resolutions were reported from the Committee on Elections in the Virginia contested election case that Mr. Davis (the sitting member) is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Thomas, the contestant, is. The resolutions were adopted without debate, and Mr. Thomas was sworn in.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, (Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair.)

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the action of Congress on this bill was to form the base line from which the entire scale of expenditures for the fiscal year could be measured. He therefore asked attention to the question of expenditures and revenues. Three questions presented themselves. First, If there was a deficit in the near future, what was the cause of it? Second, Was there a danger of such deficit? Third, What was the duty of Congress? On the first point he explained that one cause of the deficit was the reduction of taxes. Every year since the war, except two—1868 and 1873—taxes had been reduced to an amount in the aggregate $319,500,000, and yet, at the close of the last fiscal year, there was a surplus of $43,000,000 of receipts above expenditures. In other words they had been running a race between two forces, the one which cut down expenditures, and the other which cut down revenues, and the only question now was whether the force that cut down revenues outstripped the other. It was evident that if a deficit was likely to occur, something had happened to make it occur since the close of the last fiscal year.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked him if it was not true, that while the revenue was reduced the reduction of expenditures which should have followed that action had not done so.

Mr. GARFIELD told his friend (Mr. Randall) that his question anticipated some very rough notes which he had made. He asked whether anybody would deny that the reduction of taxes since 1870—when there was a surplus of $100,000,000—to the amount of $146,000,000, would probably account for any decrease in the surplus. He simply arrayed against all theories of the cause of the supposed deficit the naked fact that the revenues had been cut down $146,000,000 since July, 1870, and if that cut was not sufficient to cut away the $100,000,000 of surplus, he did not read the addition and subtraction tables aright. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from Mr. Dawes' speech referring to the question whether, in his statement of expenditures for the current fiscal year, the sinking fund was or was not included, and said that he referred to that part of the speech because the fact that Mr. Dawes had frankly and manfully acknowledged that the sinking fund was included in his statement of the year's expenditures, and was not included in the statement of the previous year's expenditures, had not gone to the country. While accusations go on horseback, refutations travel very slowly on foot. The house had been very much startled for a moment, and the country had been startled for days, by the statement that for the current fiscal year the appropriations had swollen from $290,000,000 — the figure of last year — to $319,000,000. In other words, that the extravagance of Congress had swollen the expenditures $23,000,000 in a single year. That was a most startling statement; but when that $29,000,000 was absolutely taken bodily out of his (Mr. Dawes') statement to make it correct, not only the bottom was gone from the cause of alarm, but the alarm ought to have gone with it. But, although the correction was made in open House, the only allusion made to it in the Associated Press report was that "Mr. Garfield criticised some of Mr. Dawes' figures, especially relating to the sinking fund."

[The reporter begs to say here that he did give, in his report, Mr. Garfield's interruption of Mr. Dawes in regard to the sinking fund, and Mr. Dawes' response to it.]

To this day, Mr. GARFIELD continued, the country understands, from the Associated Press reports, that we have been spending during the current year nearly $30,000,000 more than in the preceding year. The Committee on Appropriations proposed that whenever there was an appropriation, growing up out of the war or otherwise, that might safely be lopped off, to lop it off, and, when an expenditure could be postponed for a year without serious injury to the great interests of the Government, to postpone it. When the committee had done these two things they did not propose to cut down another dollar anywhere. He then went into a detail of the estimates and appropriations for the next fiscal year, and stated as the figure of the reductions $34,300,000 below the gross estimates, and his figure was liable, of course, to be diminished by various appropriations which might be made by Congress, such as appropriations for the centennial celebration, and for the Washington Board of Public Works. He thought, however, that he was perfectly safe in saying the expenditures for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the sinking fund, would be reduced to $270,000,000, provided the House should assist the Committee on Appropriations on all its bills, as it had already assisted it on the bills reported. He believed that the revival of business and the restoration of public confidence would enable the Government to go through this year and next year without additional taxation, but if, at the end of all the efforts to bring down expenditures [illegible] Congress found it necessary to tax, he had no doubt this Congress would stand up manfully and restore taxes where they had been cut down. He did not believe that would be necessary. He believed that when they met next session there would be no deficit, but a reasonable surplus.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said he was prepared to demonstrate the fact that the sinking fund was embraced in Mr. Dawes' statement of expenditures of former years, as well as in that of the current year, and that when Mr. Dawes took back the statement which he had made in that respect he did what the facts did not warrant. He was also prepared to prove reckless extravagance in the Administration.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, said he had heard such promises many a time before from the gentleman from Kentucky, but he had never known them to be kept.

The committee rose at 5:30 o'clock, and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

REFUNDING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1874.

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter, dated the 24th ult., from the clerk of your committee, transmitting, by direction of the committee, House bill No. 2,673, entitled "An act restricting the refunding of Customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department."

I am requested to inform said committee whether the passage of this bill would embarrass the department in its decisions, and what reasons there are for or against it.

In reply, I have the honor to say that the department has no other object in making decisions upon the construction of the Tariff laws than to conform to the will of Congress as expressed in its enactments, and to do exact justice, as far as that is possible, both to the Government and to importers, and that the passage of this bill would cause no embarrassment, since the department could as readily conform to the provisions of this act as to any others.

There appear to be three distinct propositions included in the bill, which I will consider separately:

1st. That moneys paid as duties in accordance with any decision or ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be refunded or repaid, except in pursuance of special appropriations made therefor, or in accordance with the judgment of a court of the United States giving construction to the law.

Duties are paid, in the first instance, upon the decisions of the numerous Collectors in different parts of the country; and it is reasonable to suppose that in all cases where there is the least doubt in their minds of the true construction of the law, or of the facts in any case, they naturally adopt that construction which is most favorable to the Government. Importers who feel aggrieved pay under protest the duties exacted, and avail themselves of the provisions of law by appealing to the department for refund, and bringing suits in court for recovery of the money claimed to be due them. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, there were brought to this department 4,731 such cases on protest and appeal. Many of these cases are unimportant in themselves, and involve small amounts of money. They are decided here upon the report of the Collectors, without further evidence, and without argument of counsel, unless the importers appear themselves, or by their legal advisers, to present their cases more fully, which, when the amount is small, they rarely do. *Prima facie* cases are made by the reports of the Collector, and, no reasons appearing to overrule them, their decisions are sustained. In course of time a very important case arises, is presented with great care and fullness, and is argued by counsel learned in the law. The Secretary gives his personal attention to it, and devotes more time to it than it would be possible to devote to every substantially-uncontroverted case of the 4,000 or 5,000 which arise annually, takes the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and may overrule the previous decision made on *prima facie* statements.

Should this bill become a law, the Secretary of the Treasury would be bound by the decision made in the first case which happened to arise, however unimportant in itself and however imperfectly it may have been presented. In the meantime importers would go on bringing suits, and the dockets of the courts would be crowded with actions against the Government for the recovery of duties which, on mature consideration, the department might be as well satisfied as the court ought not to have been collected. These suits put importers to great loss and expense, and subject the Government to interest and costs in all cases where recovery should be finally had. These last are no small items.

Of the whole amount ($1,822,740 75) paid back since the 4th of March last, as appears by the books of this department, including refunds made upon protests and appeals, judgments of courts, and refunds on account of the Chicago Relief act, and on account of materials entering into ship-building under the act of June 6, 1872, there was paid the sum of $393,470 76 for interest and costs. Thus more than a fifth part of the whole amount paid was for interest and costs in judgments, even under the present laws.

If this bill should become a law it is worthy of consideration how greatly those items might be increased. An increase in the number of suits would delay the times for trial, and the cost and interest in each case would go on accumulating with more benefit to attorneys than to the Government and the importers.

Considering the great amount of duties collected under our present Revenue laws, and the obscurity in the meaning of the language used, as well as the multitude of facts to be ascertained and taken into consideration, the amount refunded is not large, as you will observe by the figures I have already given, and should this bill pass it is by no means sure that it will be any less.

2d. The second proposition is that no ruling or decision once made by a Secretary of the Treasury, giving construction to any law imposing Customs duties, shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, unless it be in concurrence with an opinion in favor of such change given by the Attorney General, or by reason of a judicial decision of a court of the United States affecting the same.

This would transfer to the Attorney General and the courts the whole duty of deciding upon the construction of the Tariff laws after the first *prima facie* decision made by the Treasury Department in the ordinary routine of business, and their duties would undoubtedly be increased thereby to a considerable extent. It has always been the custom of the department to take the opinion of the Attorney General in important cases where the different officers of the Treasury Department disagree, or where the reasons pro and con appear to be so evenly balanced that the opinion of the Attorney General would turn the scale on the one side or the other. Such was the course in the "ribbon cases," which involved the largest amount refunded during the past year, and are included in the figures I have given. The department was in doubt as to the true construction of the law. Separate United States courts decided differently, and the Attorney General was officially consulted, and his elaborate opinions were accepted and followed.

Whether or not it is expedient that the Attorney General should decide all questions thus arising, whatever may be the opinions of this department and its several officers, is a matter to be determined by the wisdom of Congress. This department is indifferent as to where the jurisdiction is placed.

3d. The second section provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, give a detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of this act, or of any other act of Congress relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which the repayments were made."

This would cause no embarrassment, and would involve only the employment of clerical force sufficient to prepare the detailed statement and copies of all the rulings of the department on the subject referred to. I would suggest, however, that to avoid incumbering the annual report of the Secretary, the report be made special, as copies of the decision would, no doubt, make a volume in themselves every year.

The only reason urged in favor of the passage of the bill appears to be that it might increase the Customs revenue to a limited extent by preventing importers from recovering back money in some cases, and by lessening the number of decisions in their favor. Whether or not this object would be accomplished cannot be determined except by application of the law for a considerable period of time; and if it should so operate, it ought to be considered how far such an effect might do injustice to the honest merchants who must submit to the will of Congress and the laws of the land.

I am, very respectfully,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman Finance Committee, United States Senate.

THE ESCAPE OF MOLLIE HOLBROOK, OF CHICAGO.

On Tuesday last Detective Thomas Dusenbury, of the Central Office, arrested Mollie Holbrook, alias Hoey, charged with having stolen $25,000 worth of United States bonds from a gentleman in Chicago, Ill. She was placed in charge of Detective Miller, of Chicago, from whom she escaped at Hamilton, Canada. Mollie Holbrook is a noted professional thief, pickpocket, and shoplifter. Before the great fire in Chicago she kept a panel-house there and succeeded in amassing a fortune of $50,000. She was impoverished by the fire, and subsequently married Jim Hoey, a noted thief. She then opened a panel-house, and kept it running until one evening a resident of Chicago was robbed of $25,000 in her house. She was arrested for this crime and held to bail to appear for trial. She was indicted by the Grand Jury of Cook County, but when the case was called for trial she had disappeared. She was traced to this City, and Detective Miller was sent on here in search of her. He secured the services of Detective Dusenbury, who arrested her on Tuesday last, and placed her in charge of Detective Miller, who started with her for Chicago. The train arrived at Hamilton, Canada, on Tuesday, and Miller and his prisoner got out of the car for supper. The woman as soon as she gained terra firma placed herself under the protection of a policeman, claiming that she had been kidnapped from New-York. The policeman took charge of her, and both parties appeared before a Magistrate, who discharged the woman, as he had no authority to hold her. Through the stupidity of Detective Miller the prisoner thus slipped through his fingers, and while she remains on Canadian soil cannot be disturbed.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

LEGAL COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN THE PRISONER AND O'NEIL—JEALOUSY AND THREATS OF VENGEANCE.

The trial of James C. King, for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, was resumed yesterday before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. There was a large attendance in the court-room, but the crowd was not nearly so great as during the other murder trials which have recently occupied public attention.

Dr. Joseph Cushman, Deputy Coroner, testified that he had examined the body of Anthony F. O'Neil. There was a wound on the right side of the chest, between the second and third ribs. He traced the wound through the upper lobe of the right lung, through the right side of the heart, through the liver, and into the stomach, where the bullet was found. That wound was the cause of death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—The point of entrance to the body was perhaps three inches higher than the point of entrance to the stomach. Supposing two persons of equal height standing on a level, one holding the pistol horizontally and firing at the other, I cannot exactly tell the course the bullet would take.

Mr. Frank J. Dupignac was examined by Mr. Phelps, and deposed that he is a lawyer, residing in New-York. He had known the prisoner since the Summer of 1869. He made the acquaintance of O'Neil in the Summer of 1872. Prior to that time he had acted professionally for the prisoner. He had a conversation with witness about the 1st of August, 1872, relative to his difficulties with Mr. O'Neil. This was before he met Mr. O'Neil. About the 10th August, 1872, witness commenced to act as attorney for Mr. O'Neil. A suit was brought by Jesse Foulke against Mr. King to reclaim furniture secreted at Mr. King's residence, on the Erie Railway, and witness represented Mr. Foulke. Mr. O'Neil had something to do with that in the matter of facilitating the removal of the furniture from Turner Station. He was subsequently counsel for Mrs. King in a suit for divorce from the prisoner, and for Mrs. O'Neil in a suit of replevin, brought by the prisoner to recover a sewing-machine from Mrs. O'Neil. He then represented Mr. O'Neil in a charge brought against him by the prisoner of subornation of perjury, and afterward represented Mrs. King in a suit of divorce brought against her by Mr. King, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. O'Neil. The suit for limited divorce was brought by Mrs. King on Aug. 19, 1872, and on the 10th September the prisoner commenced a suit for absolute divorce. There was a suit brought by King against O'Neil, in Orange County, for the seduction of his wife. Witness learned about this suit from King.

What did he tell you about that suit? What did he say?

The question was objected to by the defense, but was allowed by the court.

Witness—He told me that he had instructed the deputy to arrest Mr. O'Neil in presence of his wife; that he accompanied the deputy and O'Neil in the car; that he sat behind them, and had a pistol, and was prepared to shoot O'Neil if he made any attempt to escape—made any movement. Witness continued to say that he was present on behalf of Mrs. O'Neil at the hearing before Judge Sutherland on Nov. 18, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Foulke and her sister were present. There had been two previous hearings. The hearing on the 18th November took place at 1 o'clock. After Mrs. Foulke was sworn, Mr. King came in. The prisoner was alone. He carried a gold-headed light cane. On entering he looked at the witness and took a seat in a reclining chair behind Judge Sutherland. He sat quiet all the time. At the conclusion of each witness' examination, witness asked him if he desired to cross-examine, and he raised his hand in a gentlemanly manner and said "Not now," or "No." At the close of the examination witness told him that the next hearing was fixed for Tuesday. Witness then described the order in which they went down stairs, the ladies in advance and Mr. O'Neil last. As witness was at the head of the staircase he saw the prisoner coming out of the door of the office. While going down stairs, and when witness was about half way down, or eight stairs from the top, or twelve from the bottom, he heard a pistol-shot. Mrs. O'Neil was about three steps in advance of witness at this time. A second report came very quickly, and there was a longer interval between the second and third shot. Witness had got to the bottom of the stairs just before the third shot, and he saw Mr. O'Neil standing on the third step with his left hand on the bannister, his right hand on his hip, and Mrs. O'Neil having a hold of his right arm. He heard Mr. O'Neil say "That is what you are after," and immediately the third shot was fired. He next saw Mrs. O'Neil supporting her husband at the bottom of the stairs. A Catholic priest was sent for, and O'Neal was baptized before he died. Did not see the prisoner all this time, as he was looking at Mr. O'Neil. Neither did he hear the prisoner make any remark. The following morning, Judge Fullerton, Mrs. O'Neil, and witness found fresh bullet marks on the wall, and at the foot of the stairs a hole in the casing of the window. About the 1st of August the prisoner was in his office, and on that occasion he took a pistol out of his pocket and said, "These folk," or "They had better look out or there will be shooting going on." In that conversation Mr. O'Neil's name was mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—The prisoner talked with me in July about some habeas corpus suits to secure custody of his children. It was after July 15 that I learned from Mr. King that his wife had left his home with his children. It was within a day or two of the 15th or 16th of July that he spoke to me about the habeas corpus proceedings. He did not consult me. Our intimacy began to break off on the 7th of August, the day after Mr. O'Neil was arrested. On the 19th of August I commenced an action for limited divorce against the prisoner on behalf of Mrs. King, on the ground of cruelty. I was introduced to her Aug. 13, at the Grand Central Depot. No one was present but Mrs. Foulke and Mrs. King. It was at my office. I first consulted with Mr. O'Neil in regard to the separation suit. I did not know of the difficulties between King and his wife prior to the replevin suit. As soon as the suit commenced for limited divorce, Mr. O'Neil was daily busying himself on behalf of Mrs. King. I knew from Mr. King and Mr. O'Neil that Mrs. King was residing in Mr. O'Neil's house most of the time. I know John Brown, who was King's coachman. I obtained from him letters which were given to him by Mr. O'Neil. I have been active in this prosecution, have consulted with the District Attorney, suggested witnesses, and busied myself in getting them. I am not retained by him.

Re-examined by the District Attorney—There was no open breach of the business relations which existed between King and me up to the time of Mr. Foulke's replevin suit, but there was dissension.

Mr. Beach—Was there any breach before you wrote that? [Letter handed to witness.] A.—Yes, he owed me money loaned.

Q.—Can you state any indications on his part from memory, that your business relations were broken up before that was written? A.—I cannot.

Mr. Beach here read the letter, which was dated Aug. 12, and which informed Mr. King that the writer would cease to act as his counsel, in consequence of his having employed other counsel in his bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Robert Bonying, stenographer, was examined by the District Attorney, and deposed that he was in Judge Sutherland's office on the occasion of the reference in the case of Mrs. King against the prisoner for divorce. He left the office about 1 o'clock, but returned at about 1:30. He saw the parties leave the room. The prisoner left the room last and closed the door after him. Almost immediately afterward he heard a report, which was followed by two others. Witness did not leave the room until after the shooting. The prisoner re-entered the room with a pistol in his hand with the barrel still smoking. He presented the pistol to Judge Sutherland, and said, "Here, Judge." Judge Sutherland left the room. Witness followed him, and saw O'Neil at the bottom of the stairs. Mrs. O'Neil said, "For God sake let somebody go up stairs and see that the murderer does not escape." Witness' partner, Mr. Adams, said after the first report, "I guess he's shooting him." Witness believed these were the words.

To Mr. Beach—I saw no indications of hostility or ill-feeling between the parties.

Officer Gibney, First Precinct, testified to the circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner, and to having got the revolver from Judge Sutherland. Two of the chambers were undischarged. Witness identified the revolver. The prisoner said nothing when arrested. Roundsman Gilbert took him to the station-house. Witness subsequently went to the place where O'Neil was lying. He died about fifteen minutes after witness first saw him.

Mr. Frederick M. Adams, stenographer, partner of Mr. Bonyng, testified that he was engaged to take testimony in the King case in Judge Sutherland's office. When the parties left the room King was about twenty-five or thirty feet behind the others. He closed the door after him. Immediately after that witness heard a report, which was followed by a second report. Witness went out and saw King standing at the head of the stairs with his arm outstretched as if taking aim. While in that position witness heard a third report. From the position in which he stood, and from the direction in which the stairs ran, he could not see anybody but King. He could not say whether King was standing on the landing or whether he had one foot on a step of the stairs.

To Mr. Beach—King said nothing during the reference, except to indicate that he did not wish to cross-examine the witness. I don't recollect saying, after hearing the first report, "I guess he's shot him," or words to that effect. I saw no indications of hostility between King and the other parties.

Roundsman Frederick Gilbert testified that he took the prisoner to the station-house from No. 42 Pine street. He returned to No. 41 Pine street and assisted in seaching the body of the dead man and found a revolver in his hip pocket, with four chambers loaded. They found a memorandum-book and a photograph, which he afterward learned was the photograph of Mrs. King.

To Mr. Beach—When I was conducting the prisoner to the station-house he was silent and quiet. He did not express any apprehension of personal violence from the crowd that followed us. When in the station-house I did not notice on his countenance any expression of anxiety. During the time he remained in the station-house I did notice any change in his demeanor.

Mr. Walter S. Logan testified that he is a lawyer, and that he had made the acquaintance of the prisoner prior to the shooting. Witness was at the time a clerk in the office of Scudder & Carter, Wall street. The prisoner came into the office the Saturday before the shooting, in reference to the bankruptcy proceedings. Witness spoke to him about the divorce suits which were pending.

Mr. Beach objected to the conversation as privileged.

Judge Brady said his impression was that the conversation was privileged. He would not, however, foreclose the matter on the District Attorney until he had examined the authorities. If called upon to rule now he would exclude the evidence.

Mr. Julius W. Quick testified that he has offices in No. 42 Pine street, and had offices there at the time of the shooting. He heard three reports, and coming out of his office saw O'Neil at the foot of the stairs and a lady with him. O'Neil said "I am shot." He died in about twenty minutes.

To Mr. Beach—There was a greater interval between the first and second shots than between the second and third. I cannot be mistaken about that.

Dr. Aaron P. Dalrymple testified to having examined the body of O'Neil at the station-house, and described the nature of the wound. The pistol, memorandum-book, photograph, and papers mentioned by Roundsman Gilbert, were, he said, found in the pockets of the deceased. The bullet struck the deceased at an angle of about thirty degrees.

John H. Coman testified: I am a farmer, and keep a grocery store. I knew Mr. O'Neil. I knew the prisoner prior to the homicide. I met him on the train going up to Orange County. Both the prisoner and the deceased used to travel on the same train as I did. The prisoner frequently complained to me of O'Neil interfering between him and his wife, and on one occasion, at least, I heard him say he would "mash" his head, or "smash" his head, I don't know which. On several occasions, I noticed the prisoner getting very excited when he saw Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. King coming from the ferry-house, so much so that I spoke to Mr. O'Neil and advised him to look out, as the prisoner was a desperate man.

Mr. Beach objected to the latter portion of this evidence, and the court directed it to be stricken out.

Seth B. Warner testified that he formerly resided at Turner Station, on the Erie Railroad. He knew the deceased, who lived there with his family. He also knew the prisoner. He saw the prisoner and the deceased a great deal together. They were very friendly. Their apparent intimacy ceased in the Summer of 1872. He had heard the prisoner say that O'Neil had better be careful how he trod upon his corns too much. Witness asked him why, and he replied that he (the prisoner) had shot his father-in-law. He said he had done so in self-defense.

The court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE ELECTION INQUIRY.

CONCLUSION OF CHARLICK'S EXAMINATION—EVIDENCE OF MESSRS. RUSSELL AND DURYEE.

The examination of Commissioner Oliver Charlick in relation to alleged irregularities committed by him in the appointment of inspectors of elections at the election held in November last, was continued before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon. In response to questions by Mr. Wingate, Charlick testified that on election day the Commissioners remained in session during the day; that he did not remember submitting anything to Commissioners Duryee or Russell, but supposes he would have done so if he had seen them there. The meeting, such as it was, was held in Commissioner Smith's room. Sometimes there was one man there, sometimes three. He had no business with Commissioner Russell, and therefore did not send for him. He did not know that the Committee of the Commissioners on the Appointment of Inspectors had not reported until after registration had been going on for some days. Probably it is part of his duty to know the days prescribed for registration, but could not from memory tell the first day on which registration commenced at the last November election. He could not say that any written notice of the charges against the inspectors removed were served upon them before their removal, but thought he sent for them, and notified them personally. Some of them, perhaps, were not notified, and knew of no reason therefor, except that the Commissioners did not deem it necessary. He knew of no law on the subject. He never saw the order directing the watchers at the polls to go outside the railing, and did not know if it was on record in the office. Did not know if there were some districts where the watchers, if put outside the railing in obedience to the telegram to that effect, could not see what was going on. The question as to whether they could see or not, would depend on the light they had, their eyesight, and the distance of the railing from the ballot-boxes. He visited but one poll on the day of election, but had seen many polls at other elections where the railing was placed similarly. Did not see the necessity for crowding the polls with the miserable creatures of watchers appointed in the interest of candidates; a decent inspector always received proper accommodations. In his answer at a previous examination, that he had seen a great many polls, he referred in part to the polls at the last election, and generally to previous elections. Did not remember, on the subject of inspectors, saying to Mr. Kelly that he (Charlick) did not recognize Tammany Hall or any other hall. Did not know that the Police officers who served at the polls in the Twenty-first District were from other precincts, but did not believe that any officers were changed on that day.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Charlick for the present.

Commissioner Russell was then sworn, and testified that, at the time of the November election, Smith's politics were recognized as Republican, Oliver Charlick's in doubt, his own Republican, Gen. Duryee's Democratic, and Commissioner Gardner's Republican. The Committee to Nominate Inspectors, consisting of one each, Democrat and Republican, was carried by the votes of Smith, Charlick, and Gardner, and President Smith nominated Charlick and Gardner as such committee, Commissioner Duryee and he were anxious to serve on a committee of four, but the proposition had been voted down. Was not consulted by the committee on the appointment of inspectors; did not think the committee made any report to the board prior to the 21st of October; did not know the day when registration commenced without referring to the law, but had no doubt the law was carried out, and that would show that the inspectors had acted before their names were submitted to the board on the 21st of October. He had been repeatedly at head-quarters during the day previous to election, but had no notice of a meeting, although he was subsequently informed a meeting had occurred. On the following day he learned from Mr. Smith that Charlick remained in the Metropolitan Hotel all night. At the same time Mr. Smith informed him, in a deprecating manner, that Charlick was removing too many of the inspectors. He then asked Mr. Smith why he did not interfere and stop it. He is satisfied no meeting of the board took place on the 4th of November, and he remained there until 3:30 in the afternoon. On none of the removals of inspectors was he or Gen. Duryee ever consulted. At a meeting on the 10th of November. Charlick submitted forty-nine names removed, he said, on telegrams from the districts, while he could show but twenty-two telegrams.

Since the organization of the board, Smith, Charlick, and Gardner seemed to act together by some sort of combination, and he (witness) and Duryee were generally ignored. A fair share of the patronage belonging to each member was denied to him and Gen. Duryee. He was called, to his surprise, on one occasion, to investigate a charge against Gen. Duryee of ordering the telegraph to be connected with his dwelling. He protested against trying Duryee in his absence, but Charlick said they had given him notice, and they were not going to dance attendance on him. Charlick had stated to him that the telegraph wire cost the department over $400, but he had learned after that it cost only $17, and that the General paid out of his own pocket.

In testifying to having seen Mr. Smith in the barber's chair in the department on the 3d of November, and inferring thereby that no meeting was being held, a laugh was raised among those present, and, in response thereto, Russell said it seemed singular to repeat this story, but it was well known at the time that gross irregularities existed in that department.

Gen. Duryee confirmed the testimony of Commissioner Russell as to what occurred in relation to the appointment of inspectors; also as to the fact that the inspectors had not been reported to the board until after they had been acting some time; that he was not consulted as to the appointments; that but three removals were made with the regular sanction of the board on the 3d of November, while the minutes show a good many removals. Has noticed a good many interlineations and errors in the minutes of the board. He had no notice, and knew nothing of a meeting having taken place on the day of election, although he was waiting there all day for that special purpose.

Gen. Duryee further confirmed the additional testimony of Commissioner Russell, as to both of them having been entirely ignored, not only in reference to the affairs of the last election, but ever since the organization of the board, on all matters. Both Commissioners Duryee and Russell asserted that Genet was not only frequently, but almost constantly at head-quarters, and in company with Charlick and Smith. Although Gen. Duryee was a member of the Finance Committee, yet the bills were never submitted to them, and they was the result of the joint votes of Smith, Charlick, and Gardner. By resolutions passed by the same three Commissioners, all drill of the force, even with the club, has been discontinued, and by reason thereof the force has become very much demoralized.

The further examination was adjourned to the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

AN ALLEGED FORGER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Charles Duffy, residing at No. 508 West Thirty-eighth street, was held in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with forging the signature of George W. McAdam, of No. 323 West Thirty-eighth street, to a check for $15, drawn on the Sixth National Bank.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE MONTHLY MEETING YESTERDAY

HON. W. M. EVARTS ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER—THE EMIGRATION TAX—THE CANAL FUNDING BILL—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was well attended yesterday afternoon. Mr. Henry Grinnell presided. The minutes of the previous regular monthly meeting, and of the special meeting held Feb. 18, ult., were approved. Mr. Walter S. Fairchild and Mr. Marcellus Folsom, President and Vice President respectively of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, were duly elected members of the Chamber. On nomination of the Executive Committee Hon. William M. Evarts was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Chamber. In presenting the name of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin spoke in behalf of the committee as follows: "It gives me special pleasure to nominate as honorary member of this Chamber Hon. William M. Evarts. I need not say in this presence that Mr. Evarts is not only one of the foremost members of the Bar of the country, but also ranks among its ablest commercial lawyers. Before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration he played a part so influential that his efforts largely contributed to our success, and so conspicuous that it added dignity and honor in a marked degree to the reputation of the United States among the leading powers of Europe. On that important field his eminent services in behalf of a peaceful adjustment of international difficulties, and in the interests of commerce as well, richly entitle him to all the honors which this Chamber can bestow." Mr. Evarts was declared duly elected.

On motion the officers of the Chamber were appointed a committee, with power to make arrangements for the anniversary banquet on the evening of May 7, next.

The committee to which was referred the communication of Joseph Jennings and accompanying documents in regard to stevedoring at this port, reported that in their opinion it was not in the province of the Chamber to entertain the subject. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, from Committee No. 4, presented a full report of the committee on the question of "head-money." From the report it appears that in the year 1824 the Legislature of the State of New-York passed laws to tax ship and steam-ship owners and agents a certain sum on each passenger arriving in this port. Such tax was styled "head-money," and the amounts so collected were paid into the State Treasury. It appears that some of the parties so taxed paid, under protest, either in whole or in part, while others, either through ignorance or negligence, did not protest at the time of payment. In January, 1849, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the act above referred to to be unconstitutional. This decision was made more particularly in the case of the State of Massachusetts, which had existing laws like those of New-York, the only difference being that the tax imposed on passengers was larger than that in this State. The cases appealed were argued by Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, John Van Buren, and others, and the Supreme Court, as stated, deliberately declared the laws of the State of Massachusetts and New-York to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and, consequently, null and void, and the decisions of the courts of these States were therefore reversed. Upon this decision the State of Massachusetts refunded the money so paid into its Treasury, and in 1851 the Legislature of the State of New-York passed a law returning the amounts paid under protest, in all $204,058, but made no provision for those who had neglected to protest, though their case was precisely identical. Several attempts have been made to induce the State to act in an equitable manner toward those who omitted a mere formality, and in 1864 a petition was presented to the Legislature recounting the history of the tax, and praying for relief. This petition was extensively signed by the most prominent and respectable merchants and ship-owners, and in conjunction with its presentation a bill was introduced into the State Senate which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and was reported favorably, but for some reason it failed to pass. After reviewing the case very carefully the committee reported that after deliberation they cannot come to any other conclusion than that the claims of both classes who paid this tax are similar, nor do they see why any distinction should be made between them. The report of the committee was adopted, and it was resolved that a copy of the same be sent to the Legislature, and that the Chamber request that a law be passed in accordance with its suggestions.

The Secretary read a telegram from the special committee of the Chamber, now before the Ways and Means Committee, stating that the committee of the Chamber would have a hearing to-day, and that Mr. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., had had a satisfactory examination before the committee, in reply to the charges made against the firm by Special Agent Jayne.

No special report was made by the Committee on Canals, &c., relative to the material resolution offered by Mr. S. G. Ruggles at the previous meeting, and upon which the committee was directed to report.

Mr. Ruggles offered a resolution that a condensed report of all previous action of the Chamber in regard to the Canal Funding bill amendment to the Constitution, together with resolutions passed in regard thereto, be sent to the Legislature, and that the President of the Chamber be authorized to appear personally before the joint House and Senate committee to explain the grounds taken by the Chamber on this important subject. The resolution was adopted.

The following preamble and resolution were presented by Mr. George W. Blunt, and the same were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Prof. Benjamin Peirce has resigned the position of Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, well and successfully filled by him for many years; and

Whereas, During his superintendency he was ever prompt and efficient in the performance of the necessarily varied and perplexing duties of the position, and in forwarding the general survey of the coast and harbors of the country, thereby rendering invaluable service to its commercial interests; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber, as the representative in this City of interests vitally concerned in the safety and convenience of commerce and navigation, which will be greatly enhanced by the steady and successful prosecution of the general survey of our coast, offers the thanks of the commercial public to Prof. Peirce for his valuable services in that work, and its wishes that he may long live to discharge the important duties to which he has now fully devoted himself.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Ruggles, who expressed the opinion that the Chamber highly appreciated the compliment, and would gladly comply with the proposal made. The resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York are much gratified to receive from Johannes Rosing, Esq., Consul General of the German Empire at New-York, his communication dated Feb. 21, 1874, in which he informs the Chamber that a Central Bureau of Statistics having been organized at Berlin for the collection and publication of statistics in the German Empire, he had been directed by the German Government to propose to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York a regular exchange of their respective publications through the medium of the Consulate General. In answer to the inquiry of Mr. Rosing in that letter, whether the Chamber would be pleased to enter into such an arrangement, they have the honor to state that they highly appreciate this proof of respectful regard on the part of the powerful and enlightened Empire of Germany, so pre-eminently distinguished throughout the world by its judicious and well-directed efforts to collect and embody statistical information needed for the proper administration of public affairs, and they will gladly receive and highly value the publications under its authority therein referred to, and will hasten to transmit in exchange, through the medium of its Consulate, such publications of the Chamber as may be deemed worthy of his Government, with duplicates for the archives of his office, as therein requested.

The Secretary read the following letter, which was placed on file:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 10th inst., with a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the "exposition of the evils of inconvertible paper money" in my message to the Legislature. I feel very much gratified to find that the views expressed accord with those of a body which has always been on the side of a sound financial and commercial principle; and I beg you to communicate to them my sincere thanks for the resolution which they have had the kindness to adopt.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours, JOHN A. DIX.
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c.

A letter was read and filed from the Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, in which the statement was made that that association still stood firmly by its previously declared advocacy of the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution, known as the Canal Funding bill amendment.

The Chairman announced that a special meeting of the Chamber would be held March 12 inst., at which there would be an election of a Pilot Commissioner.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday morning the suspension of Mr. Henry Sweetland, formerly of the firm of Sweetland, Bowring & Co., was removed, and he was readmitted as a member of the Exchange. Messrs. Meissner, Spear, and Crane were appointed a Complaint Committee for the month of March inst. The application of the following gentlemen for membership were approved, and they are by this action entitled to qualify: Messrs. S. E. Beebe, Frederick A. Blossom, Alex. Campbell, Martin E. Cussingham, B. Mara Davison, Henry Dillon, E. E. Flint, William Gregory, W. B. A. Jurgens, Wm. E. Maltbie, Francis E. Pinto, Jr., J. T. Potter, C. Thorsen, A. Van Dyke.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL.

A JURY OBTAINED AND THE TRIAL PROCEEDING.

The trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood, charged with libelling Luther C. Challis in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* of the 2d of November, 1872, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoners, who had spent the previous night in the Tombs, were early in attendance, and promptly took their seats at the bar. The prosecution, as on the previous day, was represented by Assistant District Attorney Rollins and Messrs. Fullerton and Knox, the prisoners being defended by Mr. Charles W. Brooke.

The greater part of the day was occupied in obtaining a jury, the majority of those examined having been excused in consequence of their decided opinions on the subject of the trial.

The following gentlemen were at length accepted as competent by counsel on both sides, and sworn in as jurors: Keefe S. O'Keefe, No. 580 Franklin street; William Campbell, No. 112 Franklin street; John H. Hindley, No. 81 West Forty-fifth street; Christopher Heiser, No. 20 West Twenty-third street; Edgar P. Hill, No. 48 East Twenty-first street; James A. Smith, No. 230 East Thirty-fifth street; Col. W. C. Church, No. 2 East Fifteenth street; Thomas Crowly, No. 241 East Seventy-seventh street; Louis Keiser, No. 3 Avenue A; Adolph Loeb, No. 180 East Seventy-fourth street; James L. Plimpton, No. 33 Stuyvesant place; and Robert Y. Martin, No. 136 Worth street. The case was then opened by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who, in an able address, defined the crime of libel, with which the prisoners were charged.

The first witness called by the prosecution was John Wood, printer, of No. 113 Nassau street, who testified that he was employed by Mrs. Woodhull to set the type for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. All the prisoners were in the habit of coming to his place about matters connected with the paper for a period of eighteen months. Witness identified the alleged libelous article headed "L. C. Challis," in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, and said it had been sent to his office in a printed slip from the office of Woodhull & Claflin. The introduction to the article in question was in manuscript, which witness did not recognize. Mrs. Woodhull had settled witness' bill.

Wm. Denyse, stereotyper, of No. 13 Frankfort street, testified that he stereotyped one number of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. Each of the prisoners had called at his place to hurry up the operation.

James R. Denyse, son of the last witness, testified that Col. Blood paid him the bill for stereotyping *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*.

William A. Smith, press printer, No. 11 Frankfort street, said he was employed by Col. Blood to do the printing of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. Could not tell who removed the papers after they had been printed.

John C. Williamson, book-keeper for Smith, said that he had seen all three prisoners in the press-room during the process of printing. Had been paid the bill for printing *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* by Mrs. Woodhull.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Association was held at No. 60 Broad street yesterday afternoon, President Charles Bellows in the chair. The attendance was large. The resignation of William Mancher as member of the council was accepted, and John Tracy, Jr., was chosen in his place. The vacancy in the council caused by the death of D. A. Scrymser has been filled by the election of Thomas McMullen. The reports from the Treasurer and Finance Committee showed a balance in the treasury. The Committee on Membership reported that many foreign leading dealers in wines, champagnes, and liquors had expressed a desire to become, and had been made, honorary members. Among the firms mentioned were those of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac, France, and Duff, Gordon & Co., Port Saint Mary, Spain. The Committee on Legislation reported that its counsel, Mr. Geo. W. Cotterill, had been successful in obtaining at Albany a charter for the society. Also, that the by-laws had been revised, and full information had been obtained concerning gaugers and inspectors. The committee reported further, that they had successfully defended many members against whom suits had been brought during the year, for infringing upon Municipal ordinances. The principal work of legislation had been directed to the changing the existing laws in relation to duties on imported wines, champagne, and liquors, and that Hon. Fernando Wood had been authorized to present a bill to Congress changing the ad valorem duty to specific. The committee stated that the trade was willing to pay forty cents per gallon, or $1 50 per case, specific duty rather than have the ad valorem duty continued. The society claim that from such a change in the duties the United States Government would derive benefit, and the trade likewise. The committee further reported that the society had become a head centre, to which the trade all over the country applied for information in regard to Customs, &c. It had prepared valuable statistics for the Treasury Department, and Col. Loeser and Mr. Philip Bonfort, the Secretary of the society, were now in Washington working for the interest of the trade. The efforts of the society to put a stop to the manufacture and sale of bogus wines and liquors, thereby protecting the trade and the public, have been successful in very many instances. Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted before an adjournment of the meeting. The next regular meeting of the society will be held on the first Thursday in April at 2 P. M. From the reports read at the meeting it appears that the society is prospering and earnestly at work.

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

The New-York Woman's Bible Society held its regular monthly meeting at noon yesterday in the board-room of the American Bible Society, Bible House, Mrs. James Brown, First Directress, presiding. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Foss, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, who also delivered an address to the ladies, characterizing their society as a noble and indispensable auxiliary to the ministry, in the effort to spread the truths of religion among the degraded and wretched of the Metropolis. When the reverend gentleman had concluded his remarks the regular business of the meeting was transacted, some time being occupied in revising the list of church committees, preparatory to presenting the fifty-eighth annual report of the society at the annual meeting on the second Thursday of April. The report will contain some interesting statistics connected with the work done during the past year. This society employs thirty Bible women, who go about among the denizens of the most wretched and unwholesome purlieus of the City reading the Word of God. These Bible-readers submit reports of progress every month, several of which were read at the meeting yesterday, detailing touching stories of degradation and want. The society also administers to the physical wants as well as to the moral, through the means of a subsidy fund, which is used in alleviating cases of extreme destitution. It is needless to state that the fund has been unusually taxed this Winter.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

In the case of John Jackson against T. Easton and James McMahon, Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered his decision in the United States District Court. He ordered the libel to be dismissed with costs. It alleged that the libelant let his canal-boat to the respondents for a voyage from New-York to Baltimore and back at the rate of $5 a day; they furnished steam, &c., to tow the boat. The boiler of the tow-boat burst and sank the canal-boat. The suit was brought to recover damages, which were claimed to have resulted from the carelessness of respondents' employés, or on account of the defective character of the boiler. The answer denied that the respondents agreed to be responsible for the safety of the boat, and the court held that they were not responsible upon the facts shown in the case.... In the case of William Cavan against the steam-ship Anglia, Judge Blatchford decided that there must be a decree for the libelants with costs, and orders a reference for the assessment of damages. The action arose out of a collision between the Anglia and the tug-boat of the libelant, the fault being on the part of the Anglia.... In the case of John F. Walsh against the steam-boat John Farron, Judge Blatchford decided that the libelant cannot maintain his suit. The decision is put upon the same grounds as that of the decision in the case of Pierrer against the same vessel.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks met yesterday, and after reading the minutes of the last meeting, approved of the Executive Committee's resolutions. In regard to an application from the Department of Public Charities and Correction, requesting that a pier should be built on the easterly side of Randall's Island, after consultation with the engineer of the department the Commissioners regretted they should advise the Department of Charities and Correction to apply to have a crib-dock built on the east side, as the water-front now in progress of construction at Christopher street, North River, and the work at several new piers elsewhere, demanded the constant use of all the working machinery, and the Dock Department could not erect the structure desired, for the present at least. The contract for furnishing two steam dredges was given to Starbuck Bros., Troy, N. Y., their bid being the lowest. It was also decided to confirm the resolution of selecting Messrs. Mark & St. John, No. 52 Broad street, New-York, to furnish granite for the erection of sixteen arches at Pier No. 1 North River, the samples being approved of by the Engineer in Chief. After the ordinary routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE STATE CANALS.

A WARNING FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE WEST—DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC FROM NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, in relation to the transporting on the State Canals the immense agricultural products of the Western States. He says this trade is seriously threatened with large and ruinous diversion from the City, State, and nation by the completion, now near at hand, of the enlarged canals of Canada, carrying vessels of more than 1,000 tons burden, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

The communication then states: "The annual report made to the State Legislature by Hon. Nelson K. Hopkins, Controller of the State, which appeared soon after my message of January last, gave authentic and full particulars of these new channels of commerce, showing the fact that when completed they will reduce to $3 50 the cost of carrying a ton of wheat from Lake Michigan to Montreal, from which point these large sea-going vessels can pass directly on to Europe. On the other hand, the cost of transportation on our Erie Canal, with its present locks, not permitting the passage of vessels with cargoes exceeding the average of 215 or 220 tons, now amounts to $6 42 per ton of wheat. Of this latter sum, only $1 05 consists of the State tolls at the very moderate rate now fixed. It is, therefore, incontestable that if our State tolls were entirely taken off, the comparative cost of the two routes would continue to be $3 50 by way of Montreal, and $5 15 by way of New-York, showing a difference against us of $1 65 per ton.

This plain statement, thus derived from the report of the State Controller, should be sufficient to stop at once the exaggerated assertions of the efficacy of low tolls as affording a sufficient remedy for the evil in question or removing in any material degree our just cause of apprehension.

That it is highly desirable to reduce our State tolls to the lowest practicable limit consistent with the due preservation of the efficiency of the canals and a proper provision for improving from time to time their capacity, as the great interest of commerce may demand, no one will deny. But surely all can now see that no reduction whatever in the tolls, nor even their total abolition, will now suffice to save our commerce from its rapidly approaching dangers.

Let me then reiterate and condense in a single phrase the one vital fact that the present is not a question of 'low tolls,' but of effective administration and an improved water way. The one can only quack the disease, the other will cure it. If we do not in time pay heed, we may lose the enormous and precious commerce of the West, which, steadily increasing for the last forty years, has furnished—and, with a moderate amount of wisdom and forecast in the present generation, will permanently continue to furnish, the very life blood of this great Metropolis. It is only by a proper and speedy removal of all obstructions from the present channel, giving the full depth of seven feet, and such other facilities as may be deemed advisable, with a moderate and safe reduction of the tolls, that we can reduce the cost of transportation from $5 15, the present price, to a rate with which we can successfully compete with the Canadian canals, even if aided by all the power of the British Government. It is under these circumstances that I cannot but express my surprise that the present Legislature has not only wholly omitted to institute any inquiry as to the expediency or cost of such improvements, but that, under some strange delusion, they have been induced to entertain a most inconsiderate and mischievous proposition, now ready for its final passage in both Houses, to alter the State Constitution by a proposed amendment, which merely provides for a partial reduction of the present rate of tolls, (which practically would not exceed fifty cents per ton on wheat,) but which, by a singular disregard of consequences, in effect relinquishes all the net revenue of our great trunk canals which have cost more than $50,000,000, and which have actually yielded revenues in cash to the State Treasury within the last twenty-six years exceeding $65,000,000. Surely we ought to recollect that these great works do not belong to this generation alone, but that each succeeding generation will have its exigencies and necessities, and will have great cause to complain if we do not reserve a certain portion, however small, of those rich revenues for the purpose of providing the means needed for any improvement of the canals themselves, and thus avoiding the necessity of imposing any further or future tax on the people of the State at large. We should bear in mind that the policy of the State in 1854 was the very opposite of that proposed by the present amendment, when the people by an immense majority amended the State Constitution, and by authorizing loans of $10,500,000, which were charged upon the surplus tolls, assured the completion of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the completion of the other works in the year 1862, and which by express enactment of the laws of 1862 was legally declared to be completed. If the policy of relinquishing the tolls as now proposed had then been in vogue none of these works could have been finished to this day."

The document proceeds: "We should also bear in mind that the two Houses of Congress of the United States at this very moment are considering the necessity of cheapening transportation on the Erie Canal and the other great water ways of the country. It has been the peculiar pride of the State of New-York during the last fifty years to have constructed its great trunk canals, which are truly national in character and importance, wholly without aid from any of its sister States or the Federal Government. The exceptional mistake committed during the excitement of the war in 1862, of requesting the Federal Government to contribute $3,500,000 to the cost of enlarging the locks of our canals to permit the passage of gun-boats and munitions of war, was sufficiently rebuked by the derision heaped upon the measure by the representatives in Congress from our sister State of Pennsylvania. The State of New-York should have and can have no wish to repeat the experiment, and it would be lamentable indeed to be now driven a second time into such a false position by any reckless or hasty relinquishment of the tolls, which, if retained, would forever spare us from such a mortification.

It is one of the gravest features of the present subject, that the State, by its own act, has called into being two very formidable rivals to its canal interests in the New-York Central and Erie Railways, the owners of which being largely resident abroad, can have no great wish that the transportation on the State canals should be materially cheapened. If they are not seen openly urging the pending amendment, which practically emasculates the State, and depriving it of all proper vigor, and all further power of competition, they certainly will not be greatly grieved to see our great commonwealth paralyzed and prostrate at their feet. Without imputing any inordinate degree of cupidity to those potent corporations, it may be enough for you and for all the people of the State to know and to discern the magnitude of their danger in the fact that while the tonnage of the Erie Canal reaching tide-water in 1872 was only 2,674,006 tons, the total tonnage carried by the two railways in the same year, of which at least one-half must have consisted of "through freight," amounted to 9,988,239 tons. To realize still more fully and vividly the prodigious and increasing amounts lost from year to year by the State Treasury from these competitions, we need but to know that during the five years ending in 1872, the gigantic mass thus carried by these railways amounted to upward of 40,000,000 of tons, as is shown by the following table:

	On Erie Railway.	On N. Y. C. Railway.
In 1868	3,908,243	1,846,599
In 1869	4,312,209	2,231,883
In 1870	4,352,505	4,122,000
In 1871	4,844,208	4,532,000
In 1872	5,564,274	4,393,965
Total	23,481,439	17,176,443
		23,481,439
Total in tons on the two railways		40,657,882

With no feeling of hostility to either of these great works, which have contributed largely to the commercial prosperity of this City, I am, nevertheless, bound, as its Executive, to warn you and our fellow-citizens that they must hardly expect any aid from these corporations in any measures for cheapening the Erie Canal transportation, which would necessarily operate to reduce to the same rate the railway charges on the immense amounts of tonnage thus diverted by the railways.

In conclusion, he says that he has consulted with some of our largest produce dealers, and has found that a considerable portion of the orders which are received from shippers direct that they be sent over lines for transportation to Europe terminating in Philadelphia, Boston, or other ports. The Mayor appends a reply of David Dows to a communication he sent him upon the subject, in proof of this fact. Opinions are very various as to the measures necessary to accomplish the cheapening of carriage of products on the canals. It is certain that a great percentage of reduction of the cost of transportation can be obtained at a very trifling cost. The enlarging of the three or four locks yet remaining unenlarged and the removal of the accumulations of dirt and deposits in the bottom of canals can be accomplished by practical men without involving any very large expenditure of money. Let this work be entered upon in a sensible way, and if we find, after substituting in the administration of the canals the rule of honest men for that of peculators and rings, that further improvements are required they can be made as soon as the capacity obtained by the small expenditure above suggested is filled. The very small expenditures required will not in any event be wasted, and may be found for many years quite adequate.

Having thus freely expressed my views of the impolicy and mischief of the pending amendment and its consequences, I will indulge the hope that my fellow-citizens will take all necessary and proper measures by public meetings, remonstrances, and other measures, to petition the Legislature not to inflict this great and wholly useless injury upon this City, which steps your honorable body can considerably accelerate and advance."

HOW MRS. STARR GOT HER WATCH.

Mrs. M. D. Starr, while riding in a Fourth avenue car on Friday night last, either lost or had stolen her watch, Henry Capt, maker, valued at $150. She offered $50 reward, advertising the same. She received an answer, signed "Human Nature," saying the reward was not enough, and to increase it. She then increased the reward to $70, and was called on by Geo. S. Pike, of No. 43 West Eighteenth street, who presented her an agreement to sign, he representing his name to be John Smith. Mrs. Starr had him arrested and brought before Judge Bixby yesterday. Judge Bixby gave Mrs. Starr her watch, and told Pike he regretted that the evidence was not sufficient to send him to State Prison.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

50 At. & Pac. Tel.... 17	300 North-western.... 54½
1100 Western Union.. 74¼	300 do.......c. 54
1600 do....... 74⅛	700 do....... 53⅞
1200 do....... 74	500 do....... 53¾
900 do....... 73⅞	100 do.......c. 53⅝
900 do....... 73¾	1600 do....... 53⅝
700 do....... 73⅝	900 do....... 53¼
3000 do....... 73½	300 do.......s3. 53⅝
100 Erie....... 45	900 do....... 53⅝
300 do.......c. 45⅛	600 do....... 53⅝
200 do....... 45¼	800 do....... 53⅝
500 do....... 45⅜	250 North-west. Pf.... 70½
400 Pacific Mail.. 43	100 do....... 70⅜
1300 do....... 43⅛	100 Rock Island..s3.104⅛
500 do....... 43	300 do.......c.104⅛
100 do....... 42⅞	700 do....... 104¼
100 do....... 42¾	100 do....... 104¼
500 do.......b3. 42¾	700 do....... 104⅜
1000 do....... 42¾	200 do....... 104½
200 do....... 42⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.... 47⅞
100 do.......s3. 42¾	900 do....... 48
900 Union Pacific.. 34⅛	100 do....... 48⅛
500 do.......s3. 34⅛	400 do....... 47⅞
1300 do....... 34	1100 do....... 47¾
2500 Lake Shore.... 78⅞	500 do....... 47⅝
200 do.......c. 78¾	1100 do....... 47⅛
1100 do.......c. 78⅞	200 St. Paul....... 43⅜
1300 do....... 78⅞	400 do.......b3. 43½
1300 do....... 78⅝	600 do....... 43½
1700 do....... 78¾	600 do....... 43¼
900 do.......b3. 78¾	100 do....... 43⅜
1000 do....... 78⅝	100 do.......s3. 43⅛
100 do.......b30. 78¾	400 do....... 43⅛
1100 do....... 78½	800 do....... 43⅛
100 do.......s6. 78⅝	100 do....... 43¼
2900 do....... 78⅝	400 Panama....... 114
100 do.......s60. 78⅞	200 do.......c.114
300 do....... 78¾	600 Ohio & Miss.... 30⅛
500 do.......s3. 78¾	300 do....... 30
610 do....... 78⅝	100 do....... 29⅞
2400 do....... 78⅝	200 do....... 29¾
600 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103⅞	200 do.......b3. 29⅝
100 do.......s3.103½	1100 do....... 29⅝
100 do....... 103¼	200 do....... 29¾
500 do....... 103⅛	300 do....... 29⅞
50 do....... 103⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.... 30⅛
100 do....... 103⅜	100 do.......s3. 30
200 Harlem.......b3.129⅝	100 do....... 29⅝
100 Han. & St. Jos.... 29¼	100 do.......b15. 29⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.119⅜	$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....119
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....118	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....12.113
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....12.114½
700 do....small.117¾	7,500 do....b. c.114¾
500 U.S.5-20R.,'67.118	
5,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.116⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old, b. c....90	100 Panama.....b. c.114½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, Ex Coup....69¾	2900 Erie R'way..b. c. 45¼
	1800 do....s60. 44¾
3,000 do....70	300 Harlem....b. c.130
	200 do....129½
1,000 N. Y. 7s, B. C...107½	10 N. J. Cen....b. c.104½
5,000 Erie 1st....102¾	100 L.S. & M. S.b.c.b3. 78⅝
10,000 Alb.& Sus. 1st.102⅝	1600 do.... 78⅝
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d... 99½	200 do....s3. 78½
2,000 Long Dock Bds. 98¾	1000 do.... 78½
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 95½	300 do.... 78⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.. 95	3000 do.... 78⅝
1,000 West. Pac. Bds. 87¼	500 do.... 78⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 85	1200 do.... 78⅝
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G... 81⅝	700 do.... 78⅞
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.... 76	1700 do.... 78¾
4,000 A. & T.H. 2d,Pf. 87	700 do....b3. 78¾
2,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 90½	100 do....b3. 78⅞
18,000 do.... 91	100 do....c. 78⅞
10,000 C.,C.,C.& I.1st.103	100 do....b3. 79
2,000 Chic. & N.W. C. Coup. G. B... 85⅞	300 do.... 79
	2200 do.... 79
10,000 do.... 86	600 C. & N. W....b. c. 53⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..100	1200 do.... 53¾
8,000 N. J. Cen. 1st..104	200 do.... 53⅞
5,000 N. J. Cen. Con..101¾	100 do....s3. 53⅞
2,000 P., F.W.& C.1st.106¼	400 do....b3. 53⅞
13,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81	800 do....c. 53⅞
2,000 Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S. F.b.c. 98	300 do.... 54
	800 do.... 53⅝
	300 do....s10. 53⅝
2,000 Cleve. & P. 4th. 89½	800 do.... 53⅝
1,000 M.&St.P. 7 3-10. 95	300 do.... 53¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.... 91¾	300 do.... 53⅞
	700 do.... 54
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 94	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 70⅜
4,000 D., H. & E. 1st... 29¾	100 do.... 71½
1,000 G. & Chic. 1st..102	50 Un. Pac....b. c. 34
1,000 Am. D.I.C. 7s.... 96	300 do.... 34
75 Am. Exc. B'k.b3.110	700 do.... 34⅛
29 Phœnix Bank.... 98	100 do....b3. 34¼
50 do.... 98½	500 do.... 34⅛
55 Nassau Bank.... 102	700 do....c. 34¼
200 Atl. & P. Tel..b. c. 16¾	100 Chic. & R. I.... 104½
100 do.... 16½	100 do....b. c.104⅝
1000 Pac. Mail....b. c. 42⅞	500 do.... 104½
100 do....b3. 43	100 do.... 104⅝
200 do.... 42⅞	400 do.... 104⅞
200 do.... 42¾	100 do....b3. 104⅝
500 do....s3. 42⅞	100 Del., L. & W..b. c.109
1700 do.... 42⅞	400 C., M.& St.P..b. c. 43⅜
2400 do.... 43	600 do.... 43¼
200 do....b3. 43⅛	400 do.... 43⅜
10 Adams Ex.... 95½	100 do.... 43½
200 do.... 96	400 do.... 43½
30 do.b. c.b3. 96	400 do.... 43¾
15 American Ex.... 63	450 do.... 43⅝
1100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.103½	400 do.... 43⅞
600 do.... 103⅝	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 70⅛
200 do....s10. 103⅝	5 C., B. & Q..b. c.s3.104
200 do....s3. 103¾	17 do.... 104½
500 do.... 103⅞	800 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 47⅝
400 West. Un. T.b. c. 73⅞	900 do.... 47¾
100 do....s3. 73½	200 do.... 47¾
2900 do.... 73⅝	200 do....s3. 47¾
200 do.... 73⅝	500 do....c. 47⅞
1300 do.... 73¾	500 do.... 47¾
100 do.... 73¼	300 do....b3. 47¾
400 do.... 73⅞	300 do.... 47⅞
500 do.... 73⅞	200 do.... 47⅞
400 do....b3. 74⅛	500 do....b3. 47⅜
100 do.... 74	1100 do.... 48
100 do....c. 74	100 St.L., K. C.&N.Pf. 28½
200 do....s3. 74	300 St. L. & I. M..b. c. 60
600 do.... 73⅞	200 H. & St. J....b. c. 29⅞
500 do....b3. 74	200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 38
500 do.... 73⅞	200 A. & P. Pf. b. c.b3. 17½
400 do.... 73⅞	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30
400 do.... 73¾	100 do.... 30⅛
100 do.... 73⅞	100 do.... 30¼
200 do.... 73⅞	100 do.... 30⅜
200 do.... 74	100 C.,C. & I.C.b. c.s3. 29⅞
1300 do.... 74	100 do.... 29⅞
200 do....b3. 74⅛	600 do.... 29⅞
700 do.... 74⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600 West. Union.... 74⅛	300 North-western.... 54⅛
100 do.....b10. 74¼	100 do.... 54⅛
1200 do.... 74	1500 do.... 54
1000 Pacific Mail.... 43⅛	300 do.....b3. 54⅛
600 do.... 43	500 do.... 54
600 do.... 42⅞	300 do.... 53⅞
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 103⅞	300 do.... 53⅞
1000 do.....s3. 103⅞	300 do.....b3. 53¾
200 do.....b10. 103¾	200 do.... 53⅞
300 do.... 103¾	300 Rock Island..s3.105
400 Erie Railway.s60. 44¾	100 do.... 105⅛
400 do.... 45⅛	100 do.... 105¼
200 Lake Shore....b3. 79⅛	500 do.... 105⅛
1500 do.... 79⅛	200 do.... 105
1700 do.....s3. 79	500 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 48
500 do.... 79	100 do.... 48⅛
1000 do.... 79	500 do.....c. 48
500 do.... 78⅞	100 do.... 48
300 do.... 78⅞	500 do.... 48
1100 Union Pacific.... 34¼	200 do.... 47⅞
400 do.....b3. 34¼	400 do.... 47⅞
200 do.... 34⅛	500 Ohio & Miss..... 30½
200 do.... 34⅛	500 do.... 30½
1300 St. Paul........b3. 43¾	300 do.... 30⅜
400 do.... 43⅝	100 do.... 30⅜
300 North-west'n Pf.. 71⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.... 30⅛
100 do.... 71½	100 do.... 30⅛
100 Del., L. & W..... 109⅜	200 Atlantic & Pac.s3. 17⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20 C.'62.116¾	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....118⅜
20,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65.118¾	2,000 U. S. 10-40 C..112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....118¼	9,000 U. S. 5s C.,'81.114⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'ty L., reg..107	290 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 78⅞
1,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 94½	100 do.....b3. 78⅞
2,000 Union Pac. 1st. 85⅛	1500 do.... 78¾
1,000 Union Pac. 7s, L. G't.....b. c. 81⅞	50 do.... 79⅛
	200 do.....b3. 78¾
9,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.107	300 do.... 78⅝
500 do.... 106	9400 do.... 78¾
3,000 Mich. So. 2d..100	500 do.....s3. 78½
100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c. 35	2600 do.....s3. 78⅜
50 Adams Ex....b. c. 96½	4200 do.... 78⅜
20 American Ex.... 63	61 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 80
800 W. U. Tel..b. c.s3. 73⅞	100 D., L. & W....b. c.109
100 do.... 73⅞	100 C., B. & Q....b. c.103½
100 do.....b3. 74	100 St. L. & Iron M.... 60
100 do.... 73⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 53¾
100 do.... 73¾	100 do.....b10. 53¾
1200 do.... 73¾	100 do.... 53⅞
1600 do.... 73⅝	100 do.... 53⅝
500 do.....s3. 73⅝	200 do.... 53½
1500 do.....s3. 73½	700 do.... 53⅜
4000 do.... 73½	1200 do.... 53¼
1100 do.....b3. 73½	900 do.... 53⅛
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 42⅞	400 do.... 53½
1400 do.... 42⅞	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 71
2000 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.103¾	100 do.... 70¾
900 do.... 103⅝	100 do.....c. 70¾
1100 do.... 103½	500 do.....s60. 70⅛
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 45⅛	100 do.... 70¾
200 do.... 45	100 do.... 70⅞
100 do.... 44⅞	300 Chic. & R. I..b. c.104⅞
100 do.... 44¾	600 do.... 104¾
100 do.....s10. 44½	100 do.....c.104⅜
100 do.... 44½	300 do.... 104⅝
100 do.....s10. 44¼	200 do.... 104½
100 do.... 44⅜	200 do.... 104⅝
200 do.....s60 44⅜	300 T., W. & W..b. c. 47¾
200 do.... 44⅛	200 do.... 47⅝
700 do.... 44⅛	300 do.....s3. 47½
900 do.... 44	2200 do.... 47½
2000 do.... 43⅞	200 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 43⅜
800 do.... 43¾	100 do.... 43⅜
500 do.....s60. 43¼	200 do.... 43⅛
1200 do.... 43⅞	400 do.... 43⅛
700 do.....b3. 43¾	100 do.....c. 43¼
800 do.....b3. 43⅞	400 do.....c. 43
1800 do.... 44	800 do.... 43¼
1000 Harlem.... 130	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 29⅞
1200 do.....b. c.130	100 do.... 30
600 do.... 129½	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅛
1100 Un. Pac....b. c. 34⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 29⅞
400 do.....b3. 34⅛	300 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 17⅝
500 do.... 34	
1900 do.... 33⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$17,000 Tenn. 6s,N.S. 70	200 North-west'n Pf... 70⅝
3,500 Pittsburg 3d..101	200 North-western.... 53⅝
2,000 N. West. con. coup. g'ld bs. 86	300 do.... 53¼
	100 do.... 53⅝
10,000 L. Shore con. coup.... 96½	300 do.... 53⅝
	100 do.... 53⅝
100 Harlem.....b4.130	100 do.....b3. 53½
1200 West. Union.... 73⅞	100 do.....b3. 53½
500 do.....b10. 73½	300 do.... 53⅝
100 do.... 73½	100 do.... 53⅝
1900 do.... 73⅝	100 do.... 53⅝
600 do.....s3. 73½	100 Lake Shore.... 78⅞
600 do.... 73½	100 do.....b3. 78⅝
200 Pacific Mail.... 42¾	800 do.... 78⅝
700 do.... 42⅞	200 do.... 78½
500 do.... 42¾	100 do.....b3. 78½
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 103⅝	1000 do.... 78⅞
300 do.... 103¾	100 do.... 78⅝
500 do.... 103⅝	100 St. Paul.... 43½
200 do.... 103⅝	700 do.....b3. 43⅛
2000 Union Pacific.... 33⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 47⅝
200 do.... 34	200 do.... 47⅝
500 Rock Island....b3.104¾	900 do.... 47½
200 do.... 104⅞	100 St. L. & Iron M.... 60½
25 do.... 105	200 do.... 60¼
400 Erie Railway.... 44	100 do.... 60
200 do.... 44⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 29⅞
200 do.... 44⅛	100 do.... 30
300 do.... 44⅜	500 Ohio & Miss..... 30⅛
200 do.....s10. 44¼	300 C., C. & I. C..... 29¾
200 do.... 44¼	100 do.... 29⅞
1000 do.... 44⅛	100 do.... 30
1100 do.....b60. 44½	

THURSDAY, March 5—P. M.

The markets for Gold and Exchange were a little firmer to-day, under a fair demand for Bills on London, early in the day, at $4 83½ to $4 84½, and the sales of Gold were 111⅞@111⅝ ₱ cent. Money continued cheap and easy to the Brokers, while the demand, owing to the *Bearish* feeling in the Stock market, was moderate at 4@5 per cent.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange was active in the New-York and Western Roads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail. A very large business was done at the lower range of prices made since Monday, but after 12 o'clock the demand from buyers improved, and better figures were made by ½@1 ₱ cent. The market, however, kept feverish to the close of 'Change hours, when the following quotations were finally made, as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120	120
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103½	103⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	104⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅞
St. Paul Common	43⅜	43⅜
Western Union	74⅛	73½
Union Pacific	34⅛	34
Lake Shore	78⅞	78⅝
Toledo and Wabash	47⅞	47½
Harlem	129½	129¾
North-west	54¼	53⅝
North-west Preferred	70¼	71¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅛	30
Adams Express	96	96¼
United States Express	70½	70½
Wells-Fargo Express	75	75
American Express	63½	63½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109¼
Central New-Jersey	104¼	104¾
Panama	114½	114½
St. Paul Preferred	69¼	70¼
Erie	45⅛	44⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	17½	17⅝

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $172,000 Gold Interest and received $256,000 Gold Customs. The bidding for the Treasury Gold to-day amounted, in gross, to $4,197,000, of which $1,000,000 was awarded at about the market price of the morning, 111⅞ ₱ cent.

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...118⅞	5-20 coup., '65....120
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119½	5-20 reg., n. i., '65....118
5-20 reg., '62....116	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..118
5-20 coup., '62....116⅝	5-20 coup., '67....119
Called bonds, '62....113	10-40 registered....112¾
5-20 reg., '64....118	10-40 coupon....112¾
5-20 coup., '64....118½	5s coup., '81....114¾
5-20 reg., '65....118	6s Currency....116

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 95	Chic. & N. W. E. bs. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 95	Chic. & N. W. 1st...101¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.... 91	C. & N. W. C. G. bs. 85⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 91	Chic. & N. W. R. bs. 85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102	C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s S.F.102⅞
N. Y. Cen. 1st C....106	Han. & St. Jos. L.G. 90
Erie 1st Ext....102¾	H. & St. Jos. 8s C. M. 79⅜
Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 99½	Del., L. & W. 1st....104
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 97	Del., L. & W. 2d....101
Long Dock bonds.... 98¾	Del., L. & W. 7s C...103½
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 89	Gal. & Chic. Ext....102¼
Hud.R.7s2dS.F.,'85.104	Gal. & Chic. 2d.... 98
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....101½	Chic., R. I. & P....104
Har. C. M.& S.F.6s..100	Morris & Essex 1st..105
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d... 99¾
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 99	N. J. Cen. 1st New..105
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 98⅜	N. J. Cen. 2d.... 102
Chic.,B.& Q.8₱c.1st.110½	N. J. Cen. Conv....101⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..100	P., F. W. & C. 1st....106
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7₱c.104	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....100¾
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101	Chic. & Alton S. F....100
Clev. & Tol. N. bds. 97	Chic. & Alton 1st....105½
Clev., P. & A. O. bs. 99	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 92
Det., M. & Tol. bds.. 98	Ohio & Miss. 2d.... 81
Buff. & Erie N. bds. 96½	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.... 94
L. Shore Div. bds.... 96½	M. & St. P.1st8sP.D.106¼
L. Shore C. C. bds.... 96½	M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.d. 95
L. Shore C. 2d C.... 91	M.& St.P. 7s G.R.D. 88
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. 98	M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 80
Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 94½	M.& St.P.1stH.& D. 79
Cen. Pac. State A.bs.100	Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 94
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 85	Joliet & Chic. 1st....101
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 81⅝	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 91
Belle.&S.Ill.R.1st 8s. 94	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 66
Alton & T. H. 1st....100	Tol., P. & W. W. D.. 81
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Chic. & N. W. S. F...101	Bos., H. & E. 1st. 29⅝
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.. 96	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 75¼
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 90	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	101
City 6s, new	102¾	103
Camden and Amboy	123¾	124
Pennsylvania Central	103	103¼
Reading	115	115½
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20¾	21
Northern Central	38½	39
Lehigh Navigation	89¼	89½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	97

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, for the month of February, 1874, were $129,304 39
Same month in 1873 ...... 90,440 83
Increase in 1874 ......$38,863 56

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage bondholders are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them to care of Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRITT H. SMITH, } of Committee.
H. BLENNERHASSETT.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities for investment at current rates.

FISK & HATCH.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; gross receipts, 163 bales; exports to Great Britain, 206 bales; exports coastwise, 260 bales; sales, 390 bales; stock, 14,367 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 135 bales; gross, 976 bales; exports to Great Britain, 382 bales.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton heavy; demand limited; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,130 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,050 bales; to the Continent, 3,093 bales; coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 98,046 bales.

MOBILE, March 5.—Market firm; bare of Cotton; higher; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 342 bales; exports coastwise, 1,219 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,976 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Cotton active; Middling, 15c.@15½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 654 bales; exports coastwise, 1,732 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 39,763 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,752 bales; gross, 2,246 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 3,700 bales; stock, 307,652 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,585 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,505 bales; coastwise, 962 bales; sales, 667 bales; stock, 74,493 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 5.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 57 bales; exports, coastwise, 500 bales; stock, 3,909 bales.

BOSTON, March 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged; [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	45	Resin, bbls	396
Bees-wax, pk	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	83
Copper, bbls	324	Tar, bbls	400
Cotton, bales	2,874	Leather, sides	13,067
Broom-corn, bales	20	Tallow, pks	299
Flour, bbls	10,594	Grease, pks	145
Wheat, bushels	84,600	Beef, pks	58
Corn, bushels	13,500	Pork, pks	132
Oats, bushels	10,000	Cut-meats, pks	2,170
Rye, bushels	4,900	Lard, tcs	1,479
Malt, bushels	1,900	Dressed Hogs, No	926
Peas, bushels	2,100	Butter, pks	2,766
Grass-seed, bags	504	Cheese, pks	1,718
Eggs, bbls	1,943	Starch, pks	1,100
Beans, bbls	495	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, pks	90
Hops, bales	86	Tobacco, hhds	377
Hides, No	889	Tobacco, pks	160
Hides, bdls	130	Whisky, bbls	894
Skins, bales	3	Wool, bales	66

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool—688 bales Cotton, 482 bags Clover-seed, 470 bxs. Bacon, 200 pks. Lard, 100 kegs Tongues, 16,785 bushels Wheat, 59 pks. Paper, 142 cases Tobacco, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 24 cases Silk-worm Eggs, 13 bxs. Bees-wax, 2 bales Furs, 10 cases Rifles.

By the steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool—603 bbls. Pork, 155 pks. Tallow, 34,190 bushels Wheat, 4,207 bxs. Bacon, 645 pks. Lard, 244 bbls. Tongues, 12 bxs. Hams, 2,481 bales Cotton, 11 bales Wool, 20 bales Hair, 71 cases Fish, 51 bbls. Game, 343 tcs. Beef, 30 cases Can Goods, 9,300 Staves, 3 cases Cigars, 1 case Tobacco, 1,320 Hides, 716 bushels Peas, 141 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark Olaf Kyrre, for Cronstadt—40 tons Dye-wood, 3,430 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Bamo, for Trapani—11,023 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Josephine, for Cardenas—1,000 Shooks and Heads, 342 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Credo, for Aarhuus—2,469 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Henock, for Cork—27,325 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Principessa Maria Vittoria, for Cork—32,371 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—6 cases Ironware, 215 Sewing-machines, 51 pks. Hair, 250 bags Clover-seed, 1,275 tcs. Lard, 450 sides Leather, 802 bxs. Bacon, 693 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1,288 bales Tobacco, 15 tcs. Guta, 5 pks. Beef, 63 bales Furs, 25 pks. Tools, 221 pks. Hides, 24 hhds. Stearine, 26 pks. Machinery, 300 bales Cotton, 1,000 bxs. Starch, 200 bxs. Extract, 19 bbls. Apples, 100 bbls. Flour, 50 hhds. Tallow, 6 cases Cigars.

By the brig Republic, for Cork—1,492 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship Colorado, for Amsterdam—54,547 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Hilja, for Stettin—300 bbls. Resin, 9,856 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the brig Willow Brae, for Cienfuegos—4,400 Shooks and Heads, 800 bdls. Hoops.

By the brig Enrica, for Cork—23,571 bushels Corn.

By the brig A. Rowell, for Bristol—1,600 bushels Naphtha.

By the steamer City of Havana, for Havana—4,000 cases Petroleum, 850 pks. Lard, 1,400 bags Rice, 300 bbls. Flour, 232 bbls. Beans, 8 cases Opium, 7 cases Shoenails, 9 pks. Lamps, 84 pks. Iron Pipe, 50 kgs Varnish, 50 cases Oil, 20 tcs. Hams, 150 bxs. Bacon, 6 bbls. Blue, 114 bars Railroad Iron, 20 bxs. Spirits Turpentine, 1,700 reams Paper, 12 bbls. Beef.

By the brig Favorite, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Pork, 700 bbls. Flour, 100 bxs. Cheese, 300 pails Lard, 200 bbls. Peas, 100 bags Corn, 80 cases Matches, 175 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 Shooks, 100 bbls. Crackers, 20 Mules, 20 Horses, 1 Carriage.

By the brig Aguia, for Lisbon—36,000 Staves, 100 cases Naphtha, 2 Masts.

By the schr. F. M. Crowley, for Cienfuegos—1,000 cases Oil, 800 bdls. Paper, 50 pks. Brooms, 50 bbls. Beans, 10 bxs. Bacon, 20 tcs. Hams, 100 pks. Fish, 68 tons, Coal, 50 bxs. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 300 pieces Lumber, 433 pks. Manufactured Iron, 1,200 bags Rice.

By the bark Neponset Ponce—2,917 bdls Headings.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair request at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue wholly nominal.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, but have been without much animation. Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in very slack request at previous quotations. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25, ₱ ton.

COTTON—For early delivery there has been a moderately active inquiry only, but in sympathy with contracts prices were advanced. Sales have been reported of 978 bales, of which 556 bales last evening, including 575 bales to exporters, 247 bales to spinners, and 156 bales on speculation. For forward deliveries prices were advanced 3-16c., with a fair inquiry; the sales have been on the basis of Low Middling, as follows: Last evening, after 3 P. M.—March, 200 bales at 15 9-32c., 100 bales at 15¼c.; April, 200 bales at 15 19-32c.; May, 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 800 bales at 16 1-16c.; June, 900 bales at 16 7-16c.; total, 2,300 bales. To-day up to 3 P. M.: March, 100 bales at 15 5-16c., 200 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15 13-32c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c.; April, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 300 bales at 15 19-32c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 400 bales at 15 21-32c., 800 bales at 15 11-16c., 300 bales at 15 23-32c., 2,100 bales at 15 11-16c., 200 bales at 15 21-32c., 300 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15 23-32c.; May—1,100 bales at 16 3-32c., 300 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 5-32c., 300 bales at 16 7-32c., 1,000 bales at 16 3-16c., 700 bales at 16 5-32c., 800 bales at 16 3-16c., 300 bales at 16 7-32c., 300 bales at 16 5-32c., 600 bales at 16 3-16c., 200 bales at 16 7-32c.; June, 400 bales at 16½c., 100 bales at 16 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 16 19-32c., 600 bales at 16⅝c., 200 bales at 16 9-16c., 500 bales at 16 19-32c., 1,400 bales at 16⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 16¾c.; August, 300 bales at 17¼c. Total, 17,600 bales. Grand total, 22,100 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,144 bales, and thus far this week 83,389 bales, against 86,413 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,135,557 bales, against 2,770,306 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 33,460 bales; to the Continent, 46,511 bales. Stock—In New-York, 122,634 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 777,531 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

COFFEE—For Brazils the market has been very quiet, with prices, however, quoted as before. There was no business reported. The stock to-night is 32,226 bags here and 5,823 bags at the outports. The business for the week in other than Rio is summed up as follows: 3,800 mats Java, 28¼c.; 6,200 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 409 bags Porto Rico, 307 bags St. Domingo, 129 bags Costa Rica, 119 bags Jamaica, 388 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23¾c.; fair, 23¾c.@25c.; good, 25¾c.@26c.; prime, 26½c.@26¾c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@28c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 25½c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 25½c.@27c.; Costa Rica, 25c.@26½c.; San Domingo, 22¾c.@23¼c., and Jamaica, 24c.@26½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quiet, with the advantage as to values in favor of purchasers, who have been unwilling to operate freely, unless at figures which holders have not been disposed to accept, especially on desirable lines of stock. Trade brands have been offered with more urgency. The sales reported since our last have been 9,100 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 40; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5 90@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 75, mostly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7; low grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 60@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were about 1,800 bbls. fancy shipping extras within the range.

Southern Flour has been inactive, and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour very dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been less sought after at $4 50@$5 80 for poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in rather slack request within the range of from $3 40@$4 20 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 400 bbls....Bag-meal has been in moderate jobbing demand within the range of $1 42½@$1 45 for Coarse; $1 50@$1 60 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₱ 100 ℔s. ....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing firmly for prime lines or boat loads, the offerings of which have been much lighter. Winter Wheat has been in rather more request, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 57@$1 60 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 51@$1 53½ for ordinary to choice No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 53 for boat loads; $1 54@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 49@$1 51½ for No. 2 do.; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 47@$1 57 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 56 for White Spring; $1 67@$1 75 for White Western....Corn has been in reduced stock and quoted firmer, with a fair inquiry noted, closing quietly. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 78c.@81½c. for new Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for new Yellow do.; 78c.@80c. for new White do.; 85c. for old Mixed do. ....Rye dull, within the range of 96c.@$1 02.... Barley in fair request, but at easier rates. Sales, 4,500 bushels Canada West at $1 97½c., and 10,000 bushels French on private terms.... Barley-malt quiet, on the basis of about previous figures; sales have been 10,000 bushels City at $2 30 for Canadian Seed, and $2 30@$2 40 for French Seed, three and four months' time....Oats have been in good request, and quoted stronger in price. Sales reported of 64,000 bushels, at 61½c.@63½c. for Mixed Western; 62c.@64c. for White do.; 62½c. for do. from store, and 63c. for Mixed Western, last half of March delivery.... Feed quiet at $23@$30 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a very moderate business reported in this line since our last, yet values have been without remarkable alteration. Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@$1; Wheat do., 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17 ₱ ton.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 400 Central American and 300 dry Southern, on private terms.

HEMP—A sale has been noted of 500 bales Manila at 9½c., gold.

HOPS—Have been quite moderately sought after, within the previous range. On really prime to choice lots, which have not been plenty, holders have been claiming full prices. We quote: America, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 35c.@50c., ₱ ℔. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time.

LEATHER—A generally steady market has been reported for the leading kinds, which have been in fair request. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium; 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ₱ ℔....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ ℔....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been quiet and firm; [illegible] hhds. Cienfuegos were sold at 5½c.@6c. Of New-Orleans sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at 74c.@75c. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, 31c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 50c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 26c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and barely steadily held; sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained at $2 45, and 650 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $2 75@$5. Spirits Turpentine has been ruling weak, with a light trade; sales, 215 bbls., in merchantable order, at 47½c., and 100 bbls., for March, at 49c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess has been in active demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. on the spot at $16; 2,500 bbls. for March at $15 78@$15 95; 1,000 bbls. for April at $15 90, and 500 bbls. for May at $16. Extra Prime is quiet at $13 50. Western Prime Mess nominally $14 50....Dressed Hogs have been steadily held; Western, 6⅝c.@7c.; City, 7¼c.@7½c.... Bacon has been ruling higher. Sales have been reported of 200 bxs. Western Long Clear on private terms, closing at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 1,250 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c., closing with few sellers at 8⅞c.; 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 8⅝c. 250 bxs. Short Rib at 8½c., and 350 bxs. Cumberland at 8¼c....Cut-meats have been sparingly dealt in at steady prices. Sales, 75 bxs. Western Short-cut Hams, 13½ ℔s. average, at 10c.; 15 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14 ℔s. average, at 9⅞c.; 25,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, loose, 12 ℔s., at 9½c.; 500 loose Green Bellies, 11 ℔s., at 9½c.; 20,000 ℔s. Bellies, 10 ℔s., at 9¾c.; 7,000 ℔s. do., 9 ℔s., at 10c....Smoked Meats—Sales, 1,200 loose City Hams, 12 ℔s., are at 12½c....Beef has been in fair jobbing demand. Sales, 125 bbls. and 150 tcs. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $24@$26 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern.... Grease—Sales 89 tcs. White at 8⅝c., and 12 tcs. Dark at 6⅝c....Beef Hams have been in moderate trade demand; sales are 75 bbls. within the range of $18@$23 for Southern, and $24@$26 for Western....Lard has been active and excited; sales have been 2,348 tcs. Western Steam, on the spot, off grades, at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; also 500 tcs. contract, balance of the month, on private terms; 1,000 tcs. do. at 9⅜c.; 750 tcs. April, 9½c.; 1,000 tcs. do., 9 9-16c., and 2,750 tcs. May at 9¾c. Kettle has been ruling firmer, quoted at 9¼c.@9⅝c. City has been firmer, with a better demand from refiners; sales are 200 tcs. at 9¼c., and 600 tcs. No. 1 at 9c. Refined is unsettled and held higher; business entirely nominal.... Butter has been active and strong. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@46c. for fair ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 46c.@56c. for prime to very fancy; 42c.@55c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 31c.@40c. for the range of Western and Rolls at from 31c.@40c. ₱ ℔....Cheese has been in fair demand at steady prices, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at from 11c.@17¼c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to choice Factory; 5c.@14c. Skimmed stock, ₱ ℔.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. higher.

PETROLEUM—Has been ruling lower and unsettled; sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 2,000 bbls. Refined at 15c.; 5,000 bbls. do., for last half March, at 15¼c., and 2,500 bbls., each May and June, 16½c. Cases, 20c.@20½c. Of Naphtha sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. at 8½c. In Philadelphia sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls. Refined, for latter part of March, at 14⅜c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand at unchanged prices; sales have been 220 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.; 400 hhds. Muscovado, fully fair Refining, at 7⅝c.; 266 bxs. Centrifugal at $8 56¼, and 140 bxs. Molasses Sugars at 7½c.; stock, 20,381 hhds., 30,907 bxs., 167,094 bags, and 591 hhds. Melado. We quote: Fair Refining at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@8¾c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed and Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's, 9½c.@9½c.; Yellow, 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Has been unsettled, with a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 150,000 ℔s. prime City at 7⅝c., and 60,000 ℔s. out of town stock at 7½c.@7⅝c. Of Stearine sales have been 85 tcs., off grade, at 9⅜c., and 42,000 ℔s. Grease Stearine at 6¼c.@7c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales have been 300 half chests Light Green, and 700 half chests Oolong.

WOOL—Of the recent dealings in the leading kinds, Messrs. Kitching Bros. remark thus: The Spring trade in manufactured goods is backward, and so far, unsatisfactory, which has prevented an active inquiry for Wools. The business, therefore, has been only moderate throughout February, but prices are well sustained. Domestic Clip—The demand has been light for Fleece, while Pulled Wool has been in fair request; prices, however, are quite firm and a shade higher since the report of the favorable opening of the London auctions of fine Colonial Wools. Texas and California Wools have been less sought after, the stocks being almost entirely of Fall Clip, and the market may be considered not so firm. Foreign Clothing Wools—There has been a fair demand, and prices are firm for all descriptions. Stocks are not likely to be replenished from the London auctions, as prices opened at higher rates than was generally expected. Wools to compete with our best American Fleece cannot be imported to cost less than $1 07@$1 12 ₱ ℔., in the secured state. It is likely, however, that some orders will be executed on manufacturers' account. ....Foreign Carpet Wools—We have had a good inquiry for nearly all classes, and the business transacted in Donskoi, Valparaiso, Rio Grande, and Montevideo Criolla was quite important, generally at full rates. Stocks have become very much reduced, and are not likely to be increased except at enhanced cost. The next Liverpool auctions of East India and Miscellaneous Wools will commence on the 17th inst....Noils, Hair, &c.—Moderate demand at full prices. Stock very light....Sheep-skins—The market is without movement. Importers still continue firm at rates above the views of buyers.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ ℔.
X to XXX Fleece	47@62
Picklock	62@68
No. 1 Fleece	43@53
No. 2 Fleece	41@52
Southern, coarse to fine	35@50
Tub-washed Fleece	47@58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	17@39
New-Mexico Fleece	16@30
California Spring Clip	10@36
California Fall Clip and Lambs	17@28
Extra Pulled	43@49
Super Pulled	43@53
No. 1 Pulled	28@38
Lambs' Pulled	38@50
Montevideo	18@37
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	20@35
Rio Grande	15@25
Cape	33@39
Cape Pulled	50@60
Combing Wool	38@64
Australian Wool	33@53
South American Pulled, common to extra	35@75
Noils	16@22
Camels' Hair	20@28
Sheep-skins, foreign	15@30

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at 96c. ₱ gallon, showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much animation in the general market. Room and tonnage have been in quite moderate supply, and rates have been quoted steady. The demand for accommodation, however, has been on a restricted scale.... To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bushels of Grain at 10½d.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; and by sail, 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@5⅜d. To London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d.; 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. To Bremen, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at 15-16d. The charters embrace an Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders, 2,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., short lay days; a British bark, hence to Alicante, 2,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum at 7s.; an Italian bark, hence to Gibraltar for orders to the Mediterranean, 15,000 cases at 32½c., with privilege of the Adriatic, at 37½c.; a Swedish bark, hence to a port in the Swedish Baltic, with 2,590 bbls. of Crude Petroleum on private terms; an American bark, 387 tons, to Caibarien and back, at $6 and port charges; an American schooner, 283 tons, same voyage, at $6 25; a Norwegian bark, from Philadelphia, to Cork for orders, to United Kingdom, or Continent, 2,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d.; a German bark of 400 tons, from St. John, N. B., to the west coast of England, Deals at £5 10s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including two cars reported to arrive, were 333 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,831 head, or 343 cars, against 270 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow and dragging at yesterday's prices. Buyers consider the prospects gloomy. About 800 head were disposed of. Sales of 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,033 to 1,343 ℔s., at $5 12½@$6; 76 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,165 ℔s. to 1,293 ℔s., at $5 30@$5 70; 35 head Canada Steers, ranging from 907 ℔s. to 1,096 ℔s., at $4 37½@$4 85; 47 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,096 ℔s. to 1,200 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 40; 55 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,195 ℔s., at $5 20; 18 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,259 ℔s., at $4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,200 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and dragging at yesterday's prices. Buyers are indifferent, and the prospects are that a large number of Sheep will be held over. Sales of 359 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 96 ℔s., at $6 75; 364 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 85 to 88 ℔s., at $6. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,400 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull at 25c.@30c. ₱ cwt. decline; Yorkers, $5@$5 25; heavy Hogs, $5 25@$5 50.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 21¾@$1 21⅞ for No. 1 Spring; $1 19⅛ for No. 2 do., regular; $1 19¾ for fresh, cash; $1 20¾, April; $1 25, May; No. 3 do., $1 14½@$1 15½; Rejected, $1 08@$1 09. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 59¾c., cash, or March; 60⅜c., April; 63½c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 54½c.; Rejected, old, 54¾c.@55c.; New, 52c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 2 at 43c., cash; 43⅝c., April; 47c., May. Rye firm and scarce at 85c.@85½c. for No. 2, fresh. Barley—No. 2 Spring nominal; No. 3 do. firmer at $1 36@$1 40 for fresh. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $14 35@$14 40, spot; $14 60 April; $14 85 May. Lard in fair demand and higher at 8¾c., spot; $8 90@$8 92½ April; $9 12½ May. Bulk-meats steady at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Short Rib Middles; 7⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 92c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn; 26,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Flour quiet and weak; in fair demand for grades ranging from $4 50@$6 50. Wheat firmer; more doing; some sales higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 19½@$1 20¼; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 45. Corn unchanged at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash and March. Oats in improved demand at 48c. for No. 2. Barley unchanged. Rye dull and declining at 90c. Whisky nominally 93c. Pork firmer at $15. Dry-salted Meats firmer; more doing; large sales of Clear Rib Sides at Quincy at 7½c. cash; 7⅝c.@7⅞c. offered for Clear Rib and Clear Sides here. Bacon firmer at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 8½c. cash. Live Hogs steady at $4 25@$4 75 for Light; $5@$5 50 for Heavy. Cattle quiet and steady at $1 75@$4 25 for Texans; $1 75@$3 75 for Native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 11¼c.; Refined, 14⅝c.@14¾c., on the spot; 15c. the last half of March. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 72; White Spring, $1 55. Rye, 90c. Corn firm; Yellow, 75c.@76c.; Mixed, 70c. Oats weak; White, 60c.@62c.; Mixed, 58c. Barley and Barley-malt firmer, but not quotably higher. Whisky, 97c.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton firm, for good grades, others dull and weak; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; choice White, $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 85; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60. Corn firmer; receipts light; Southern White, 72c.@78c.; do. Yellow, 76c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 80c. Oats dull; Southern, 55c.@60c.; Western, 55c.@58c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer, and more disposition to buy, with but little to sell. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee firm; Fair to Good Rio cargoes and invoices at 25½c.@26c. Whisky nominal at 97c.@97½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,208 bushels; Corn, 39,082 bushels; Oats, 2,406 bushels; Barley, 3,240 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels; Peas, 746 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 20,800 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour—Western Spring, 6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales of 1,200 bushels new, on the track, at 70c.; old held at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet; sales of No. 2 at 58c. Barley weaker; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 50 for Extra Spring. Wheat in fair demand and ¼c.@1½c. higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 24¾@$1 26; No. 2, spot, $1 22¼c.@$1 23; March, $1 21¾c.@$1 22½c.; April, $1 23@$1 23½; May, $1 27@$1 27¼. Oats sold at 43c. for No. 2. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed wanted at 58c. Rye in fair demand and ½c.@1½c. higher, at 79½c.@80½c. for No. 1. Barley in fair demand and 2c. higher at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 35 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $14 30@$14 50. Bulk Meats—Loose Middles, 7¾c.; boxed do., 8c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments not given.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 57@$1 58. Corn dull; sales, 3 cars at 79c. Oats—58c. for State on track. Barley inactive; Canada nominally $2 05. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted, and $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Flour dull at $6 85@$7 for Family. Wheat dull at $1 38@$1 40. Corn dull at 58c.@62c. Oats dull at 44c.@51c. Rye steady at $1. Barley firm and scarce at $1 85 for Fall. Butter steady. Pork firm at $15. Lard stronger at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Steam; 8⅞c.@9c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong at 5½c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders, spot; 7½c.@7⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅞c.@8c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm at 6½c.@6⅝c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm and scarce at 91c., closing at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork advanced, and in fair demand at $15. Bulk-meats in fair demand and higher, at 5⅝c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged, at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard sold 9c. for Tierce, 8¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 90½c.

TOLEDO, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 46 for Amber Michigan; March, $1 47; April, $1 49; No. 2 Red, $1 43. Corn steady at 65c. for High Mixed; March, 64½c.; April, 66½c.; June, 69c.; New, 62c.; no grade, New, 59c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 46¾c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 20. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat and 10,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Wheat dull at $1 56 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2. Corn firm and steady at 67c.@68c. for Old Mixed; 64c.@65c. for New. Oats firmer at 49c. for No. 1 State; 47c. for No. 2; 50c. for White. Petroleum dull and unchanged at 12⅜c.@18c. for Strained White; 16½c.@17c. for State test.

DETROIT, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 59 for Extra; $1 52 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 65c. Oats dull and declining at 48½c. for No. 1. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92⅜@92½. United States Bonds, new Fives, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 41¾; do., preferred, 66. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 75c.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 90c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £383,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 49 ₱ cent., is now 47⅜ ₱ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £90,000. Erie Railway Shares, 42.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92⅜. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; new Loan, 104⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 42½; Erie preferred, 65. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 82½c.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes closed at 59f. 80c. The metallic reserve in the Bank of France has increased 22,859,000f during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8d. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7¾d.; on basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 7 11-16d.; on basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7¾d.; on basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.; on basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8d.; on basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d. Lard, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £31@£31 5s.

LONDON, March 5.—Tallow, 37s. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £29 9s. ₱ ton. Tallow, 38s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—20, Eagan vs. McGinn; 45, Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody; 52, In the matter, &c., of Meyer, Trustee, &c.; 68, Pettigrew vs. The City of Brooklyn; 73, Cornier, &c., vs. Batty, &c.; 78, People ex rel., Foster vs. Department Public Parks; 86, The People ex rel. Ketteltas vs. Cady, &c.; 93, Keenan vs. Waverley Paper Mills; 97, In the matter, &c., Pearsall; 98, In the matter, &c., Russell; 99, In the matter, &c., Schermerhorn; 101, Cameron vs. Hein, &c.; 106, Forehand vs. Collins; 108, Trimm vs. Marsh; 108½, —— vs. ——; 120, Marks vs. Sears; 128, The People, &c., vs. New-York Plate-glass Company; 139, Oberlander, &c., vs. Rossweg, &c.; 166, The Porous Plaster Company vs. Mason, &c.; 167, Burger vs. Schneider; 168, Mulford vs. Mason; 172, Thomas vs. Cole, Jr.; 175, Martling vs. Wheatley; 178, Dayton, P. A., vs. Johnson; 181, Mayer vs. Mayer; 182, Schmidt vs. Goldsmith; 184, In the matter of Williams vs. Culver, &c.; 185, Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow, &c.; 186, Williamson vs. Mason, &c.; 189, McIntosh vs. Fish, Executor, &c.; 193, Learned vs. Phipps, &c.; 199, Agate vs. Coburn, &c., four suits; 200, Bigelow Blue-stone Company vs. Randall; call 201, Winship vs. Winship.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.—Preferred Causes—100, Patterson, Executrix, vs. Patterson; 102, Hoppock et al. vs. Tucker et al. Enumerated Motions. 130, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 131, Newman vs. Goddard; 134, Read vs. Smith; 135, Mosselman et al. vs. Caen; 136, Murphy et al. vs. Salem; 137, Tyng vs. Fields et al.; 138, Boyd, executor, vs. De La Montagnie; 140, McDonald vs. The Mayor; 141, Sloan vs. Elsen; 142, Erie Railway vs. Vanderbilt; 143, Green vs. Trask; 144, Saltonstall vs. Lard; 145, Randolph vs. Peck et al.; 146, Osgood et al. vs. Toole et al.; 147, Bisley vs. Indianapolis, B. & W. R. R. Co.; 148, English et al. vs. Steele; 149, Brown, &c. vs. Post; 150, Greenwood et al. vs. Brink; 151, Reeder vs. Schneider et al.; 152, Boardman vs. Gaillard et al.; 154, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 155, Barry, &c. vs. Brune et al.; 156, Clark vs. Donaldson; 157, Butterworth vs. Volkenning, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes.—2952, Beatty et al. vs. Remming; 2950, Stern vs. Beatton; 2800, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Const. Company; 2946, Clarke et al. vs. The N. Y., W. and B. Railroad Company; 1686, Van Brunt vs. Schmid et al.; 2018, Platt, Receiver, vs. Birdsall; 2418, Stiles vs. Ely et al.; 2346, Hartley vs. Baker; 2796, Seward et al. vs. Torrence; 2644, Harlan vs. Drew; 1238, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows et al.; 1298, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bill et al.; 2006, Lowenthal vs. August, Administratrix; 2330, Strasburger vs. Davison et al.; 2168, Russell vs. Whitman et al.; 2244, Whitlock et al. vs. Dorin; 2488, Levy vs. Farrell; 2142, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2380, Floersheimer et al. vs. Weimerskirch; 2752, Moore vs. Auld et al.; 2790, Ruggles et al. vs. Brock; 2955, Burke vs. McGoldrick; 2878, Boynton vs. Whitlock; 2510, The C. R. S. and P. R. R. Company vs. Ullsworth; 2798, Cutter et al. vs. Rocke.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 741, Boschen vs. Frank et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 865, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 469, Griffiths et al. vs. Force; 533, Elias vs. Black.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—1050, Meredith et al. vs. The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Lelanne et al.; 830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 898, Whiting Lens Company vs. Barlow et al.; 1484, Grant vs. Taylor; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharp; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 836, Kuehling, by Guardian, vs. Weil; 878, National Steam-ship Company vs. Platt et al.; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steurer; 476, Finnin vs. Mallory; 890, The D. S. Iron Company vs. Lissberger.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.—69, Holly vs. The Mayor, &c.; 145, —— vs. ——; 38, —— vs. ——; 56, —— vs. ——; 57, —— vs. ——; 112, —— vs. ——; 142, —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—2120, Benesow vs. Richards; 68, McCauley vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Aue; 1369, Bronk vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 1303, Schott vs. Wright; 332, Fisk vs. Staudert; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 2281, Peck vs. Weber; 2346, Newitter vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 570 Marrin vs. Serrell; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2499, Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 1590, Mutual Protection Life Assurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3217, Friend vs. Rickerfield; 4407, McGowan vs. Askey et al.; 4530, Salomon vs. Bahr; 3264, Ferris et al. vs. Byrne; 3352, Cellers et al. vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company; 4598, Meek vs. Williamson; 3246, Dougan vs. Schermerhorn; 3410, Wendell vs. Keyes; 3412, Knecht vs. Ballenberg; 3414, Newman vs. Cohn; 3420, American Printing Company vs. Mayer; 3422, Lee vs. Moral; 3428, Ryan vs. Connolly; 3430, Churchill vs. Hall; 3438, Clausen, Jr. et al. vs. Geoghan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3389, Richard et al. vs. Haat; 3211, Holbrook vs. Brennan; 3323, McGinnis vs. Samelson; 3115, Gebhardt vs. Mather; 3416, Mullin vs. Jordan et al.; 2383½, Winston vs. Shook; 2643, Brooks et al. vs. Knox; 3423, Bradbury et al. vs. Lanreys; 3427, Shrody vs. Emerson; 3429, Hayes vs. Schermerhorn; 3433, Ford vs. Johnson et al.; 3437, Clausen, Jr., et al. vs. Geoghan; 3441, Truner vs. Russell; 3443, Tuthill vs. Ehle; 3451, Bornhalz vs. Phillips.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—[illegible] Spencer; 3888, Levenson et al. vs. Levy; 4329, Jayne vs. Abbett; 3480, Johnson vs. Dunnder; 4312, Davies et al. vs. Franciscus; 4317, Goldstein vs. Simon; 4320, Germania Bank vs. Stevens; 4131, Lord vs. Bible; 4082, Waring vs. The Oleo Margarine Manufacturing Company; 4295, Averill vs. Raphael; 3800, Cadwell vs. Prager et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Adams vs. Hansen; Bull's Head Bank vs. Waddell; Frame vs. Dale; motions granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Van Buren vs. Colt; judgment for plaintiff, and accounting ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

McAllister vs. McAllister; Terwilliger vs. Terwilliger; reports confirmed and divorces granted.

Harris vs. N. Y. W. S. B. Railroad Company; motion denied without prejudice.

People ex rel. McCloskey vs. Green; the question of payment and acceptance must be tried; application denied.

Moynohan vs. Green. See memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

Canning vs. Canning; motion to confirm denied; ordered case be sent back for further proof.

Ehringer vs. Ehringer; motion for alimony, &c., denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Barnum vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.; Suavey vs. The Mayor, &c.; Gallagher vs. The Mayor, &c.; Downs vs. The Mayor, &c.; De Esprit vs. The Mayor, &c.; Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.; Crow vs. The Mayor, &c.; Bunn vs. The Mayor, &c.; Powers vs. The Mayor, &c.; Morton vs. The Mayor, &c.; Wagner vs. The Mayor, &c.; Salter vs. The Mayor, &c.; Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; Simmons vs. The Mayor, &c.; Shotwell vs. The Mayor, &c.; Underhill vs. The Mayor, &c.; Colt vs. The Mayor, &c.; Swinnon vs. The Mayor, &c.; Geander vs. The Mayor, &c.; Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.; Van Raust vs. The Mayor, &c.; Skinner vs. The Mayor, &c.; Kane vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiffs; demurrers overruled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin; Smith vs. Smith; Hadley vs. Boehm; Fanning vs. Fanning; Slate vs. Crystal Spring Company; memorandums.

Walsh vs. Clancy; Winsor vs. The Phœnix Warehousing Company; Byrne vs. The Underground Railway Company; motion denied.

Zabriskie vs. Merer; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Meyer vs. Heath; motion denied with $10 costs.

Davis vs. Brown; In the matter of the application of the Directors of Arnold's Electro-Galvanic Iron Works; Arnold vs. Arnold; orders granted.

In the matter, &c.; Application of Fridway; motion granted.

Van Tassel vs. Van Tassel; White vs. Merriam; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Monell and a Jury.

THE USURY LAWS.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company.—This action was to recover the value of a quantity of tobacco, stated in the complaint at $100,000. The tobacco, it appeared on the trial, had been pledged for advances to one Oakley, by whom his interest was transferred to plaintiff. Plaintiff claimed that the money which purchased the tobacco was really the money of the bank, and had been improperly appropriated by an employe; that the defendant had charged a usurious rate of interest on the money advanced to Oakley, although taken in the form of commissions, and that under such circumstances the plaintiff had a right to invoke the Usury laws. On the part of defendant it was insisted that under its charter the commissions charged were proper and lawful, and could not be construed to be interest, or taken in violation of the Usury laws. The court ordered a sealed verdict.

S. P. Nash for plaintiff; Ashbel Green and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

CROTON DEPARTMENT STORAGE.

—— vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was to recover $400, being a year's rent of premises No. 12 Chambers street, used for purposes of storage by the Croton Aqueduct Department. It appeared that the premises had been used for a similar purpose during the past sixteen years, and the rent regularly paid except for the past year. The reason alleged for non-payment was that the hiring was without the approval of the Common Council, and that without such approval the Croton Board was without authority to rent the premises. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

Malcolm Campbell, for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker, for the City.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

AMERICAN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, free, at the Leavitt Art Rooms,
No. 817 Broadway.

The choicest collection of paintings by American artists ever offered to the public by auction, comprising the following distinguished names:

W. T. Richards,	A. F. Tait,	Geo. Inness,
Jas. M. Hart,	Louis C. Tiffany,	J. G. Brown,
A. F. Bellows,	J. F. Cropsey,	M. J. Heade,
S. R. Gifford,	W. Whittredge,	E. W. Perry,
A. H. Wyant,	Arthur Parton,	P. P. Ryder,
Wm. Beard,	J. B. Irving,	J. B. Bristol,
Harvey Young,	W. Holberton,	A. D. Shattuck,
J. B. Brevoort,	J. Hope,	Walter Blackman,
Geo. H. Story,	Eastman Johnson,	Wm. Bradford,
R. Swain Gifford,	S. J. Guy,	Julian Scott,
A. T. Bricher,	Geo. H. Hall,	M. F. H. De Haas,
J. W. Casilear,	Mrs. Murray,	H. A. Loop,
W. F. De Haas,	Wm. Hart,	Edward Moran,
Jervis McEntee,	Eugene Meeks,	Percival De Luce,
Jas. H. Beard,	J. F. Kensett,	J. W. Wood,
W. Magrath,	A. B. Durand,	T. W. Marshall,
D. Huntington,	Chas. H. Gifford,	C. F. Blauvelt,
R. L. Henry,	J. H. Dolph,	F. A. Silva,
Chas. Miller,	J. O. Eaton,	W. H. Willcox,
A. Bierstadt,	M. C. Ream,	G. C. Lambdin,
David Johnson,	Alex. Lawrie,	Edw. Gay, &c.
Winslow Homer.		

Also, the celebrated painting,
VENUS, by WILLIAM PAGE,
Exhibited in Paris and London in 1860.

To be sold THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to his large and elegant stock of new furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices.

All parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured from new designs, by the most efficient and prominent designers of this City, and finished in all the latest styles. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

Call early and secure bargains.

A. LOWENBEIN,
No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 AND 50 DOMINICK ST.
Eighth av. cars pass the door.

ART.

The importation of
Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co.,
successors to Goupil & Co.

Continuation sale of water-colors and oil-paintings THIS DAY, at the gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, LARGE LOT DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE, &c.

By HAVEN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 39 East 13th st.,

a fine assortment of rosewood and walnut parlor and bedroom furniture of all kinds, mattresses, feathers, carpets, crockery, &c. Dealers are invited.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KOHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 M., at No. 62 Beach street, New-York, a quantity of boots and shoes, comprising said bankrupt's stock in trade, lately in his store No. 62 Sixth avenue, New-York. Terms cash. Dated New-York, March 5, 1874.
HIRAM SCHOONMAKER, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) March 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 3,900 bxs. Layer Raisins and Loose Muscatels, 1,300 bxs. Valencia Raisins, 60 bxs. Dates. At 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Jane Francis, from Palermo. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of C. A. BLAKE & CO., at New-York City, Buffalo, and Waverly, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
New-York, March 2, 1874.
CLARENCE A. BLAKE,
FRANCIS S. HOYT,
ALBERT S. SWORDS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of C. A. BLAKE & CO., under the same firm-name and style.
CLARENCE A. BLAKE,
Dated March 2, 1874. CLARENCE D. SIMPSON.
Room No. 21 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 7 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Office Erie Railroad Depot, Waverly, N. Y.

The undersigned, of the late firm of C. A. BLAKE & CO., will continue the business of selling at wholesale "PITTSTON" and other varieties of COAL.
ALBERT S. SWORDS.
Dated March 2, 1874.
Room No. 23 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of BULL & WRIGHT, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent.
JOHN S. BULL,
New-York, March 1, 1874. EDGAR WRIGHT.

The undersigned will continue the grocery and provision business at No. 175 West st., under the firm of WRIGHT, KNOX & DEPEW. EDGAR WRIGHT,
G. H. KNOX,
New-York, March 5, 1874. E. D. DEPEW.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership under the firm name of E. O. & O. C. READ has expired by limitation.
E. O. & O. C. READ.
The business will be continued by the undersigned.
E. O. READ, No. 41 Wall st.
New-York, Feb. 28, 1874.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DID PAUL ENJOIN SILENCE ON WOMEN? Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., will deliver a lecture on [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. [illegible]—In Bankruptcy.—At the office of the Register, No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1874.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Robert J. Hubbard and Andrew J. Hennion, the Assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, bankrupt, above named, having applied to the court for an order authorizing them to discontinue a certain suit in Equity, brought by them, as such assignees, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, against George Bell, and others, for a discovery of the facts relative to the sale and transfer of the steam-ship Merrimack and Mississippi, formerly belonging to the said The New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, and for relief. And an order having been made in the said bankruptcy on the 13th day of December, 1871, referring it to the undersigned, the Register in charge of this bankruptcy, to take proof relative to the matters in the said petition contained, and report his opinion as to the propriety of making an order authorizing the said assignees to discontinue the said suit, and proof having been taken before the undersigned relative to the said matters: Notice is hereby given to the creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate in bankruptcy of the said The New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, bankrupt, that a final hearing of the said reference will be had before the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, where and when such creditors or other persons in interest may present their objections, if any, to the making of the order applied for by the said assignees in this petition aforesaid.—Dated March 3, 1874.
ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, of the City, County, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE LENOW and THEODORE VOIGT, carrying on business in the City, County, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway in said City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD STEPHENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Stephens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1874.
f20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Trustees of the Moore Car-wheel Company, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, on creditors' petition of Percival Roberts and G. Theodore Roberts, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.
FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILLEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.
ALEX. MORRISON, Trustee, corner Greene and Pearl streets, Jersey City. mh6-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LIMA and ALBERT W. POWELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles C. Lima and Albert W. Powell, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. GILBERT D. HANCOX, Assignee.
f27-1aw3wF*

NO. 4,614.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN H. TRIPLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Tripler, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
mh6-1aw3wF* ROBERT JOHNSTON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, JR., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Runyon W. Martin, Jr., and Howard A. Martin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1874. WM. P. LEE, Assignee,
f20-1aw3wF* No. 61 Pine st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH M. WOODS and GEORGE WATTS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f20-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AARON A. EINSTEIN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh6-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. HALL, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh6-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against LEWIS MAY, ROBERT N. WOODWORTH and ABBIE P. WOODWORTH, his wife, Eli J. Blake, the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York, the President, Directors, and Company of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, George J. Clan Ronald, Robert Abbatt, Frank J. Howland, the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, Elias N. Miller, as Receiver and as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, a bankrupt; Edward Martin, Patrick Martin, Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, J. B. Young, Thomas Durnin, Margaret O'Keefe, and Margaret Fisher, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 233 Grand street, New-York.
f6-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD P. SCOTT, James M. Scott, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and George H. Massett, plaintiffs, against DOZIER THORNTON, J. M. Thornton, George Boyer, Matthew T. Brennan, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, &c., and Jacob Ramsey, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his offices, No. 152 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1874.
JNO. C. CONNOR, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874.
JOHN C. CONNOR, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f6-1aw6wF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD S. INNES, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. SHARKEY, Michael J. Daly and John Kenny, James Gorton, Henry Cushing, Henry Niebuhr and William Niebuhr, Thomas J. Crombie, William S. Annan, Silas W. Miller, Michael Hennessy, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 14 John street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 8, 1873. WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 14 John street, New-York.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 12th day of February, 1874.
f13-1aw6wF* WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Signor Campanini, M. Del Puente.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Deborah—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Varieties—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leatherstocking—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Faust, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Emma Sorel, Signors Vizzani and Mari.

TAUT THEATRE.—Fra Diavolo, (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Moonlight—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

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Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, Times Office.*

The Mayor has nominated Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS as Police Commissioner, in place of the late Mr. SMITH. This is so good an appointment, and has been made under so many difficulties, that the Mayor deserves the utmost credit for it. Mr. ANDREWS is a man of great ability, and a good administrative officer; and he has already proved his fitness for a post of the kind now tendered to him by his irreproachable conduct in the Tax Commissioners' Department. We cannot doubt that he will make an excellent Police Commissioner—at any rate, his past life justifies the belief that he will. The Board of Aldermen will not hesitate to confirm the appointment, unless they desire to see a bad man put in the vacant position, which we hope is not the case.

We are the more glad to give the Mayor credit for this nomination because it must have been made under a very strong pressure in behalf of candidates of a totally different kind. It is no secret that there was great competition for the vacant post, and the names of some very shocking candidates have been publicly mentioned. Most of them can bring more or less influence to bear in their favor—indeed, it would surprise most of our readers to learn how much "influence" a thoroughly unworthy man can command by hook and by crook. It is not necessary at this moment to enter into the subject, because Mr. HAVEMEYER has really behaved very well throughout the struggle, and has evidently made the nomination with a single eye to the public service. We should like to be able to speak as well of him throughout the remainder of his official career.

By a decisive vote, and in the most peremptory fashion, the House, yesterday, put an end to the attempt to revive the franking swindle. The vote by which the bill was rejected a few days since being reconsidered by 123 to 103, a motion was made to recommit to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report substantially the bill introduced by Gen. BUTLER on Mouday. It will be gratifying to those who have recently been alarmed by the discovery that Gen. BUTLER is the leader of the House, to know that this motion was rejected by a vote of 45 yeas to 183 nays, and the question once more recurring on the bill, it was again rejected by 111 yeas to 120 nays. These votes are in the highest degree creditable to the House. They indicate that all efforts to revive the franking swindle are doomed to failure, and we hope that we shall hear no more of the subject, at least during the present session.

The Senate should come to some decision upon the Centennial bill without further delay. If the project is to be abandoned by the Government it is time for the fact to be known, and if it is to be sustained, it is necessary that the required aid should be extended at once. So long as Congress hesitates in the matter the people will refuse to do anything. If it is decided that we are not to have an international exhibition, and that the Government will not make an appropriation in behalf of the enterprise, we believe that the people will take it up and secure a creditable national exhibition at least. But while the affair is in its present condition, nothing will be done, and the time for preparation is now so short that Congress should come to a final conclusion at once. The debate in the Senate yesterday presented nothing new, and it being reasonable to suppose that every Senator has made up his mind on the question, the public will not see the necessity for any additional discussion. The matter must be met by a direct vote at some time, and the sooner it is done the better.

A letter which we publish in another column, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate in regard to the House bill restricting the refunding of Customs duties, presents the Treasury view of the subject. It suggests the inquiry why the Appraisers and Collectors are not directed, in all cases of reasonable ambiguity, to give the citizen instead of the Government the benefit of the doubt, and levy the lowest rate? This certainly would compel our legislators to be more exact and unambiguous in tariff legislation. If a deed is always taken in cases of doubt most strongly against the person whose language it is, upon the ground that he could and ought to have made his intention clear, why should not the same rule be applied against Congress in favor of the tax-payer? Congress has recently bothered for a long time over a comma in a tariff law, which it said was the turning point of legislative intention, and throughout nobody appears to have remembered what the Supreme Court of the United States once said on punctuation:

"Punctuation is a most fallible standard by which to interpret a writing; it may be resorted to when all other means fail; but the court will first take the instrument by its four corners in order to ascertain its true meaning; if that is apparent on judicially inspecting the whole, the punctuation will not be suffered to change it."

Rumors of war come from South America. This time it is the apparently endless quarrel between Brazil and the Argentine Republic which threatens to revive. How it begun, and what is likely to be its ultimate issue, are questions which interest very few people north of the Gulf, and which, if they did, it would be extremely difficult to answer. Meanwhile, the combatants are supplying themselves with munitions of war from the United States, and are doubtless paying for them out of money lent by the trustful British bondholders. So the great Anglo-Saxon family fulfills its mission of civilizing the world by its far-reaching commerce and its steadfast search after the highest rates of interest compatible with reasonably good security.

While the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate are engaged in hearing arguments over the bill exempting mortgages from taxation, they would do well to take into consideration a very powerful argument against the tax contained in the recent report of the State Assessors. These gentlemen declare that, in spite of the law, not over five per cent. of the value of mortgages in the State is assessed. The tax, therefore, brings in very little to the Treasury, while acting as a very formidable hindrance to the investment of local capital in what ought to be the most tempting of all securities. It is useless to inquire by what devices ninety-five per cent. of the mortgages throughout the State escape taxation, but it is perfectly evident that the methods employed for that end must be largely tainted with fraud. It was considered a valid argument against the income tax, that it was the fruitful source of perjury and false pretenses, and that it necessarily discriminated against the honest citizen and in favor of the rogues. How much more ought the tax on mortgages to be condemned, when we find that for every one thousand dollars on which the tax is honestly paid, nineteen thousand escape the burden altogether? Of course, whether the law is obeyed or not, its existence is used for the purpose of extracting a certain bonus from the mortgagee. In other words, the borrower pays the tax, whether the lender does or not.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

It is not to be concealed that the prospect for general Spring trade is far from encouraging. There is a feeling of hesitancy in the business community, which finds very uniform expression among merchants, not only in our own City but from all parts of the country. Explain it how we will—and there are conflicting opinions in regard to the cause—the fact is not to be questioned. The ordinary enterprises which usually spring into active operation as the season of navigation on the northern rivers approaches, are this year entered on with notable timidity, or are wholly avoided. The importers, the manufacturers, and the jobbers—the three classes who together supply, directly and indirectly, the retail trade of the country—are agreed that there is a dullness little less than stagnation in every quarter, and the opinion of those engaged in transportation is in substantial harmony with that of the other classes.

There is no doubt that in great part this condition of things is due to the uncertainty which prevails as to the action of the Federal Government with reference to finance. The currency of the country is now, unfortunately as we think, entirely within the control of that Government, either through the legislation of Congress or through the exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary powers of the Secretary of the Treasury. It lies with the Federal Government to increase or diminish its volume, or to change its character, and there are the most contradictory views entertained in the various branches of the Government as to the policy which should be pursued in respect of these matters. Senator SHERMAN, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Upper House, has declared that he will endeavor to have the $26,000,000 now out from the "reserve" of $44,000,000 recalled, and that the utmost that he will submit to is the issue of the remainder of the last-named sum. The Ways and Means Committee of the House has introduced a bill authorizing an issue up to $400,000,000. The Banking and Currency Committee of the House has reported a bill for free banking and gradual redemption. The Treasury Department continues to regard the question of issue or recall as one to be determined by the necessities of the Treasury, and for the present has ceased to issue, and has renewed the sales of gold, which necessarily involves the accumulation of greenbacks [illegible] in the hands of the Secretary. A large and influential party in both bodies of Congress are moving heaven and earth to secure an actual increase of currency in some form, with a decided preference for legal tenders. Meanwhile, by petitions and public meetings the mercantile and financial classes are urging the Government, some toward inflation, some toward specie payments. Who can tell what will be the result? Who can say that the currency is to be increased, or cut down, or to remain as it is, or, if a change is made, how much it will amount to, or what direction it will take? In other words, the measure of values is involved in very great uncertainty, to the duration of which there is no immediate end apparent.

It would be very singular, under these circumstances, if trade were not hesitating and uncertain. Men fear to buy lest values may be reduced, or to plan for sale and delivery over any considerable period, lest values should be increased. The influences at work are contrary to each other; but they contribute to the same end. Meanwhile, though money is plenty at the centres of financial transactions, speculation itself is checked, and, since speculative values cannot remain stationary, shares are, for the time being, falling away, and it is obvious that so much of the present stagnation as results from uncertainty as to the action of the Government is not likely to be immediately relieved.

But this is not the sole cause of the difficulty. As we have before pointed out, though there were many important features, in respect of which the business of the country was, before the panic, in sound condition, there was, nevertheless, last year a good deal of overtrading. We have reason to believe that trade was forced and credit extended in some directions to a degree of which the general public was not aware. Some of the transactions of last Fall, some of the "settlements" that were effected during the latter part of September and the month of October, revealed this fact in a startling manner. It came to light in a number of significant cases that the *apparent* business which had been done, and which was represented by notes and book accounts, was out of all proportion to the capital of purchasers, or their capacity for safe and legitimate sales. Much of this distended business was not allowed to reach the conclusion which is inevitable sooner or later, but was passed on into the future by means of a considerable amount of "extensions." It is very difficult to form any very precise estimate of the limit attained by this method of tiding over the difficulty of last Fall; but there is no question that its existence, and the consequences that arose from the practice, account for a considerable portion of the present dullness.

So far as business has been overdone, we presume it will be conceded that it is well that the country should move cautiously for a while, giving time for recovery where recovery is possible, and allowing those who are permanently crippled, who have assumed burdens too great for their strength, to drop out of the ranks. This, of itself, is a healthy process. The country will be very fortunate if it can be made to go on with reasonable moderation, if the causes that make it necessary have not been so powerful that the reaction must bring disaster when it comes. It is one of the unavoidable and ineradicable tendencies of modern commerce to produce overtrading. The competition to satisfy actual needs always tends, in all branches of business, to production in excess of those needs. It is the misfortune of this country—and a very grave and mischievous thing it is—that this tendency is aggravated by our isolated currency and the vicious speculation to which it lends stimulus. When the limit of production for which there is an actual demand has been passed, and prices begin to feel the reaction, then, in this country, the producer begins to clamor for "more money," for Government interference in one form or other, for something or anything except the retracing of his steps, or the abandonment of his excited hopes. It is almost useless to say that the remedy he invokes will only postpone the day of settlement, and make it more terrible when it comes. The dullness of trade may not be without its beneficial results; but if the Government undertake to prescribe for it, we venture to predict that the last condition of the patient will be worse than the first.

QUITE DEAD.

How many times within the past two years has the country been assured that the Republican Party is dead? Why it continues to live in the face of all the coffins that have been made for it we cannot quite make out. It cannot have a very strong appreciation of its friendly mourners. Scarcely two years ago, a great many "distinguished journalists" decided that the Republican Party was as dead as a herring, and they went to Cincinnati to bury it. There was a big grave dug, but there was some misunderstanding about the party or parties deposited in it. The Republican organization walked off as if nothing had happened—the "dog it was that died." Who was it that sung the *Heart Bowed Down* as a funeral march? One Mr. BOWLES, of Springfield, Mass., can tell us, for he took a handkerchief and mopped up the tears of the melancholy vocalist.

Many things have happened since then. The Cincinnati people became convinced by the second week in November that the Republican Party was not quite so dead as they imagined, and they have done it the honor of attacking it many times since, just as if it were really alive. But there is still one quarter in which the belief still lingers that Mr. GREELEY was elected in 1872, and that the "Liberals" are governing the country—and that quarter is the *Tribune* office. Pretty nearly everything has gone to pieces there—a paper once powerful does not circulate now over 20,000 copies a day, influences no opinion in any direction, and takes pay for its advertisements in kind—oil for an oil advertisement, and so on. Certainly this is a great change, as Mr. GREELEY would think. But still the strange person who did so much to bring about the ruin of Mr. GREELEY is convinced that the Republican Party is dead. He is always "exposing" it—the other day he promised a totally new batch of exposures, but found himself obliged to swallow them. Yesterday he announced, for the thousandth time, that the party is quite dead—not an atom of it remains. "In him decomposed. There may be fragments of this organization scattered about in the various States of the Union," &c., &c. It was equally dead in 1872, according to the same bright authority—only somehow the *Tribune* died that year also, with its founder. There is a mendicant journal in its place, now borrowing money of JAY GOULD, now of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, now of one, now of another. But a wreck is not quite the same thing as a strong ship. And if we remember what Mr. GREELEY was, and contemplate what his successor is, we shall see that the difference is greater even in men than in material:

"The vulture crawls where once the eagle reigned."

However, the Republican Party is dead, or "lost"—it all comes to the same thing. So says the Professor. He makes his announcement this time in a facetious strain—such facetiousness as naturally proceeds from a being in whom the sense of humor is entirely absent. No one *with* a sense of humor could possibly print the frightful rubbish and gush which now daily litter up the columns of Mr. GREELEY'S old paper. DICKENS is the model which the Professor has always set before him—the only author he has ever read. And what a very bad thing a bad imitation of DICKENS is, everybody knows. It is enough to make a rational man sick. The Professor, however, thinks it "beautiful," and so he tells his plaintive story about the death of the Republican Party *à la Dickens*. The worst of it is that FENTON and JOHN COCHRANE do not seem to have succeeded yet in establishing any other party to supersede the Republican. They tried pretty hard, and the Professor helped them, and a very nice looking article they managed to produce among them. The Professor has been gazing upon it ever since with disheveled locks, and in what he calls a "large-eyed, wondering way," asking himself, "is this really mine? Am *I* the father?" As for the chief victim of the plot, FENTON & Co. have forgotten all about him. They are still trying to set up their dummy of "Liberalism" on its rickotty legs. They did not carry the election of 1872, but they can promise to win in 1876. They can talk big. Meanwhile, the Republicans seem somehow or other to hold their ground amazingly well, considering how dead they are. The Democrats are doing some active scheming, but they have no policy and no leaders. Having been convicted of dishonesty themselves, they think it will be a very good plan to run after the Republican Party shouting "stop thief." This was the device of the Artful Dodger when he had stolen a handkerchief, and set the people chasing Oliver Twist. This little illustration from DICKENS will make the point perfectly clear to the bewildered mind of the Professor. The plan, however, in this instance will not answer. The Republican Party may not be free from all reproach, but it is quite capable of correcting its mistakes, and compared with the Democratic Party, it is simply perfection. We believe that it still retains the confidence of the country, and that it would elect a President to-morrow by an overwhelming majority if it had to do it.

RESTRICTIONS UPON PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

There is a decided agreement among reflective men of all shades of politics that the power of pledging the public credit has been grossly abused in the past, and that it is extremely desirable to check its further abuse in the future. No Constitutional Commission has sat during the last few years whose members have not been thoroughly impressed with this fact. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania provides against prodigal borrowing by the State, as well as by its administrative subdivisions; the constitutional amendments now before the Legislature of this State have been allowed to retain a sweeping prohibition against cities, counties, or towns becoming stockholders in any enterprise not belonging to the natural functions of government; and the Legislature of Michigan has just met in joint convention to consider certain constitutional amendments, whose most important sections relate to this very question. The following amendment, for example, is nearly identical with the one appended to article 8, of the Constitution of this State:

"No county, city, township, or other municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in, or make a loan or gift to, or lend its credit in aid of, any person, private corporation, or association; nor shall any county, city, township, or other municipality construct or become the owner of any railroad."

The following goes further than our Constitutional Convention was disposed to go, though the abuses against which it is directed undoubtedly prevail in this State to a greater extent than in the State of Michigan:

"No city or village shall incur indebtedness, including that incurred by or on behalf of any school district within its corporate limits, so that its aggregate debt at any time shall exceed ten per cent. on the valuation of its taxable property, as shown by the assessment roll."

These and some other amendments of similar tenor deserve the encomium of Gov. BAGLEY, as being "golden words which might well be engraved in stone, and placed on the walls of every Capitol in the land." They mean, as the Governor of Michigan puts it: "Keep out of debt if possible, but if you must make a debt let it be for a legitimate purpose; restrict it to your ability to pay, and provide for its payment." They strike at the root of more than half of the legislative corruption in the country, and they are calculated to preserve from the blight of ruinous indebtedness many a progressive community which barters a prosperous future for the illusory advantage of going ahead faster than its neighbors. The spendthrift policy of liquidating current expenses by a promise to pay after the lapse of twenty or thirty years has been pushed to greater lengths in small towns than even in large cities, and in no direction can the sovereign power of the State be more beneficially exercised than in placing an impassable limit to its further extension. It would not be difficult to find towns in the West whose debts amount to forty per cent. of their assessed valuation; and neighboring States who desire to check this growing abuse cannot do better than imitate the example of the Constitution-framers of Michigan.

The tendency to restrict the borrowing powers of municipal corporations is sustained by a very decided public sentiment—and that, too, of the most intelligent kind—all over the country. Legislators, whether in State or local assemblies, are usually the last class to recognize the force of such an influence. On no other principle can we account for the ridiculous proposals for pledging the public credit which now and again turn up in our own Common Council, and the bewildering variety of bills for assisting local railroads at the expense of the tax-payers, all of which find a certain amount of support at Albany. We believe that no amendment to the Constitution of this State will be more decidedly indorsed than the amendment to article 8, which will deprive all such proposals of the slightest power for mischief. Meanwhile, the representatives of the people would do well to await, at least, the popular verdict upon that article before passing any bills which would be rendered inoperative by its acceptance.

DRAMATIC INJUNCTIONS.

Injunctions of late years have come to be applied in the courts of this State to a variety of purposes which could hardly have been contemplated in the creation of that particular legal remedy. Like the elephant's trunk, which uproots an oak or picks up a pin with equal ease, the injunction has accommodated itself to the greatest and the smallest objects with the utmost versatility. In the time of the late Mr. FISK, its usefulness was apparently unbounded, and from starting a railroad to subduing an unwilling beauty, there seemed to be no purpose in life to which that fertile financier could not adapt it. Since Mr. FISK'S death, however, the resources of this admirable invention have been less assiduously cultivated, and it is only at comparatively rare intervals we are reminded of what it is capable of being made in the hands of a man of real genius.

Of this class appears to be Mr. ISAAC S. ISAACS, who, having written a play whose value, he thought, would be increased by a little judicious advertising, hit upon the really original expedient of advertising it through the medium of an injunction. He had called his play "Charity"—not, let us trust, on account of the multitude of its sins—and under that name copyrighted it last year. By some curious chance, perhaps by the operation of that occult sympathy which sometimes brings out great inventions and discoveries simultaneously in different countries, Mr. W. S. GILBERT, a well-known English playwright, happened to write a play at nearly the same time, which he also called "Charity," and which was successfully produced on the London stage. Mindful of the pleasure which a previous most charming drama by the same author, "Pygmalion and Galatea," had given to the cultivated playgoing public of this City, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY resolved to renew this pleasure, if possible, by the production of the new comedy. He accordingly announced it in his bills. Here was Mr. ISAACS' opportunity. His own play there was very little likelihood that anybody would ever hear of on the stage, but it should at least have a nobler fate than the contemptuous rejection, or the still more ignominious oblivion, to be expected from the autocrat of the green-room. Perhaps he had read and felt for the treatment that SMOLLETT'S tragedy received at the hands of GARRICK, (those who have read the tragedy will rather feel for GARRICK;) perhaps he had had the still more painful experience of the luckless playwright who, having called to recover from SHERIDAN the cherished drama intrusted to him months before, was told, to his horror, "My dear fellow, I've really lost your play; but there's a whole drawer-full—take any three you like."

At all events, Mr. ISAACS saw his chance, and seized it with a promptitude that does credit to his business tact, if not to his artistic sensibilities. He moved for an injunction before Judge CURTIS, of the Superior Court, to restrain Mr. DALY from producing GILBERT'S "Charity" on the ground, first, that he had copyrighted that title, and thereby made it forever his own, and, secondly, that his own play was much better than Mr. GILBERT'S, and would therefore suffer in reputation and business value by the identity of title. In fact, he thought he had already suffered to the extent of $20,000, and this sum he modestly desired that Mr. DALY should be directed to pay him, together with a few other trifles in the shape of costs, division of profits, &c. There was no pretense that any similarity existed between the two pieces, beyond the title, or that there had been any bad faith on the part of Mr. DALY or Mr. GILBERT toward the plaintiff, of whose existence, indeed, previous to this suit, both were probably as ignorant as the play-going public. Mr. ISAACS' claim was simply this—that having copyrighted the word Charity as the title of a play, it became his property.

It is needless to say that the court dismissed this ingenuous application with costs. The persons who bring such suits are almost invariably writers of plays that are never heard of outside of the court-room. But Judge CURTIS is none the less entitled to the gratitude of all true friends of the American drama in establishing a good precedent. The case is not one of any great importance, but it rebukes the tendency of a certain class of "dramatic" writers, whose sole aim is to make money at any expense of taste or art, who flood the provincial stage with amorphous productions equally devoid of wit and sense, and who constitute one of the chief obstacles to the growth and development of the native drama. We do not mean to say that Mr. ISAACS is one of these, for we have never heard of either him or his plays. But his behavior in this case is precisely what we should expect from this manner of author, and it is this behavior that needs to be, and that we are glad to see has been, rebuked.

INDIANA JUSTICE.

There is at present in an Indiana jail, awaiting what has been facetiously called her fifth annual trial, a woman who has had the misfortune to have been four times convicted of murder. This unhappy person is Mrs. NANCY CLEM. She happened to have been intimately acquainted with a man and wife named YOUNG, residents of the neighborhood of Indianapolis, for some time prior, to 1868. On the evening of the 12th of September of that year, the YOUNGS were brutally murdered while out carriage-riding. Mr. YOUNG, on the morning of the same day, had drawn a large amount of money—some of it in one thousand dollar bills—from the bank. He had it upon his person, wrapped in a newspaper, when he left home. When his body was found it was missing. The YOUNGS also numbered among their intimate acquaintances SILAS HARTMAN, brother of Mrs. CLEM, and one WILLIAM J. ABRAMS. On the day of the murder, HARTMAN had been seen riding in the direction taken by the YOUNGS' carriage. ABRAMS, on the other hand, was known—also on the same day—to have been industriously searching for the loan of a gun, and to have had no money with which to pay a note, bearing YOUNG'S indorsement, that had just fallen due. HARTMAN was seen eagerly looking around in the vicinity of the murder soon after it occurred, and a woman, attired in a dark dress, bearing a remarkable resemblance to Mrs. CLEM, was noticed emerging from the fatal spot. When these facts became known, suspicion at once pointed to Mrs. CLEM, and efforts were made to discover how she had occupied herself on the day evening in question.

From the statements of a maid-servant and others, it appeared that she had first put on a buff dress, but subsequently had changed it for a dark one; that she had climbed over the fence of her back yard, and had joined the YOUNGS as they drove by. Later in the evening she dined at the house of her brother, in company with ABRAMS, who, according to the testimony, had just paid the note previously referred to at the house of a Mrs. BLY. Close to the body of Mr. YOUNG, there were tracks in the soft turf which exactly fitted the shoes of Mrs. CLEM. As soon as ABRAMS was arrested, the fact was proved that Mrs. CLEM took to the house of Mrs. HARTMAN a package corresponding exactly with the one YOUNG had made up at the bank. This package she handed to Mrs. HARTMAN, saying, "Put it anywhere, for God's sake, for they will search my house for it to-day." She denied having had any business transactions with YOUNG, whereas many notes were produced that contained their joint names. She likewise denied having had any business transactions with ABRAMS, in spite of the circumstance that, shortly after the arrest of the latter, his brother, Capt. ABRAMS, by request, went to her and received a considerable sum, a portion in one thousand dollar bills. Thinking that he had lost one of the bills, the Captain returned to Mrs. CLEM and informed her of his suspicion, when she promptly replied, "Oh! then, BILL (ABRAMS) must have changed it when he paid Mrs. BLY that note."

These and other contradictions were deemed sufficiently suspicious to warrant her arrest. In December of the same year she was brought to trial, and convicted of the murder of Mrs. YOUNG. Exceptions were taken to certain rulings of the Judge. The Supreme Court set the verdict aside and ordered a new trial. In 1869 the second trial was held, and a similar verdict was returned. Exceptions were taken, and the Supreme Court set that aside also. The third time, a change of venue having been granted, she was tried in another county, and upon another indictment. She was found guilty of murder in the second degree. Exceptions were now taken to the ruling of the Judge, sustaining a demurrer of the prosecution against the admission of the plea that the prisoner had previously been acquitted of the same crime—murder in the first degree—on another indictment. A fourth trial took place in June, 1873, and ended in the prisoner's conviction of murder in the second degree. The people were glad that justice had triumphed at last. But it seems they were mistaken in their woman. Mrs. CLEM, as before stated, had resolved never to yield, and while the public rejoicing was in progress her counsel was preparing a fourth bill of exceptions. Argument was subsequently made upon it, and, much to the surprise of the whole community, the Supreme Court once more went to the rescue of Mrs. CLEM. It is now settled that she is to have her fifth trial on the 27th of next month.

The most extraordinary circumstance in connection with this extraordinary case is that the County Commissioners have declared that they will not make appropriations to meet any further legal expenses that may be incurred in connection with it. If this means anything, it means that they are tired of the fight, and, to have it ended, would even be willing to see Mrs. CLEM restored to liberty. "A slight show of indignation," we are told, has been occasioned by the declaration of the Commissioners, but it is still doubtful whether public opinion will prove strong enough to prevent such a disgrace to the State as the abandonment of the prosecution.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to avail of your columns to acknowledge the amount of $131 25 donated to this association by the employes of Messrs. W. & J. Sloane. This association does not usually make public acknowledgment of donations, but when I received this contribution from those who themselves have little to spare, but who thus tax themselves from their scanty means to aid in their measure to relieve the existing suffering, I felt that a special acknowledgment was due.

ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

No. 78 SOUTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 5, 1874.

CAN NOTHING BE DONE?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are we idiots? Can nothing be done to open blind eyes in Washington? The talk about more or less currency is about to begin again. Will the Metropolis of the nation remain quiet and stolid while this foolish debate goes on? Will the Chamber of Commerce take no steps to show the absolute folly of it? Shall we rest with the periodical remonstrance—yesterday—of a hundred bankers and merchants, more or less, when every honest trade in the City, including labor, suffers and grinds more and more?

Purely speculative stocks are already up in Wall street from ten to thirty per cent. above their real value, on the bare assumption that the $44,000,000 of reserved greenbacks are to be issued and legalized. Every legitimate industry is damaged in proportion, and threatened with ruin, by the same influence.

My gardener, who has wasted his liberal wages, and run up a debt at his country store, is bellowing for more, more money; but he has nothing but some private cabbage-stumps to give for it, and nobody will lend him a cent.

My brother, who built a house at Duluth and mortgaged it for more than it can ever be worth in his life-time, cries wildly for more currency to save foreclosure; but not a dollar of the $44,000,000 can ever reach him, for he has nothing to give for it but a poor North Pacific Railroad bond.

I have another brother who invested all he was worth, and more to, in lumber, of which he has a great pile out in Pennsylvania; but it is pledged for more than it will sell for—his loss is complete—and nothing which Congress can do will save or help him.

The misery and mischief in all such cases is that the victims look to Congress to raise the dead by administering a larger dose of poison than the one which destroyed them.

With business diminished by the operation of its own laws one-third, we have as much currency as we [illegible]

[illegible]

we have a great deal more currency than the honest business of the country can use for the present. How shall we get this positive fact into the heads of some Congressmen?

THE TIMES is sound on the subject, but nobody has truly measured the importance of it. It is quite impossible to overstate that. What shall we do? Will the 200 members of the Chamber of Commerce petition Congress en masse? Shall all the suffering trades of the City, including labor, petition Congress? Or will we do nothing, while our law-makers seriously propose legislation to preposterous and disgraceful as to enact that hereafter and forever water shall run up hill all over this continent. C.

THE WIDOWS OF BRAVE SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A feeling of sadness came over me when I read a few evenings ago the following dispatch from Washington:

"The House of Representatives has passed bills giving a pension of $50 per month to the widows of Gens. Meade, Canby, and McPherson.

A strong effort was made to increase the amount to $100, but proved unsuccessful."

The word sadness does not half express all I felt, for I also blushed with burning shame at the thought that the widows of some of our dead heroes had to petition Congress for relief. Was it really true that a strong effort had been made to increase the pensions to twelve hundred paltry dollars per annum? Yet it must have been so.

Will you not take up such a just and good cause in language eloquent and patriotic, that shall at least induce our legislators to reconsider their vote and make them act more generously toward those who need to be cheered up and comforted? There is no better mode to honor the dead than by taking care of the living. Who has a better right to our generosity than the survivors of those who have exposed their life on many a battle-field, amid

"The bursting shell, the gateway wrench'd asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade,
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapason of the cannonade."

I have heard it said that the human heart is provided with a patent self-closing lock, rarely opened long enough for lasting sympathy, and as quickly shut again. Are new emotions really the gravediggers of our sorrows? Be this as it may, but let not the poor and afflicted widow say to her son:

"Thy father nobly fought thy country's battles in
'A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame,'

and when he died a nation mourned his loss, yet let me to struggle with the cold charity of the world. Without my son, forget and forgive a nation's ingratitude, and emulate thy father's deeds!"

No! no! It must not be. The Republic should never forget the days of anguish and danger through which it has passed. Not only the honor of the country, but also duty and justice demand that Congress shall act generously toward the widows and children of our victorious leaders. W. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1874.

STRIKE OF ERIE EMPLOYES.

UNPAID WORKMEN DEMANDING THEIR WAGES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—Yesterday afternoon the carpenters and painters, and the track hands and freight-house employes of the Erie Railway stopped work, and held an indignation meeting at night, which culminated in a general strike this morning, until such time as the railway company shall pay their back wages due since Jan. 1. About 400 men waited upon the Superintendent of the railway this morning, and stated their grievances and their ultimatum. Not receiving any satisfactory reply, they marched in a body to Bonney's Hotel, and saluted John Fehrenbatch, the President of the United American Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, who is visiting the city. Thence they proceeded to the *Courier* office to return thanks for a full report of the proceedings of their meeting last night. The machinists and blacksmiths of the railway are not engaged in the strike, their organization preferring a different mode of redressing their wrongs.

The strikers held a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night. Large additions have been made to their number, until now there are no trackmen, carpenters, painters, or freight-house employes of the road on this division. The meeting was one of the most orderly ever held under similar circumstances. The speakers used no harsh language nor indulged in any resentment to the officers of the road here. The meeting deprecated any acts of violence toward the road or disorderly conduct in those contending for their rights. All they demanded was that they should be paid arrearages and have a fixed time set for the payment of wages, and be paid promptly. A resolution was passed denouncing any attempt to interfere with passenger trains. The different organizations refuse to return to work until part of their number is restored the amount paid before the reduction, which was from $1 75 and $1 50 per day to $1 40 and $1 25 per day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

CLOSE OF THE LOUISIANA SESSION—BILLS CROWDED THROUGH IN THE LAST HOURS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The sixty days' session of the Legislature terminated to-night. A large number of important bills were crowded through during the last hours of the session, among others a bill creating a new Criminal Court for the trial of cases of treason, murder, falsification or abstraction of election returns or other State records; a constitutional amendment to make State elections in future holden on the same day as the election of Congressmen or President, so as to perpetuate Federal Supervision; a constitutional amendment limiting the State and city debt. The new Registration and Election laws previously passed by the Senate were passed by the House.

It is claimed by the financial officers of the Kellogg Government that the bills passed reduce the State taxation seven mills, the parish tax seven mills, and the city tax nine mills; an aggregate reduction of taxation throughout the State of over two and one-quarter per cent., and reduce the expenses of the City of New-Orleans $1,500,000 per year.

Both Houses passed resolutions indorsing Senator West.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTION.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.—The House voted to-day, 56 to 39, to strike out the word male in the article in the new constitution concerning elective franchise. The article providing for the appointment of the judiciary was referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to report a section providing for the election of Judges.

THE RARITAN RIVER BRIDGE—THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—A bill introduced in the House, to-day, provides that the bridge now being erected at Perth Amboy over the Raritan River, by the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company, shall be forty feet high, and the first span at the centre or pivot shall be 270 feet wide. This bill takes the place of the resolution defeated the other day in the House, calling for an investigation into the fact whether the bridge now being erected which is but ten feet high, is not a public nuisance, and an interference with navigation between New-York and Sandy Hook. After an exciting contest between both political parties in the House, Senator McPherson's supplement to the charter of Jersey City was lost. Much confusion prevailed.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5.—The National Council of the Sovereigns of Industry, eight States being represented by delegates and others by letter, began a special session in this city to-day. The address of Grand Master Earle, of Worcester, showed the wonderful spread of the order, councils having been formed in eleven States and commissions given to deputies in ten other States within fifty days after its establishment. Prominent officers of the Patrons of Husbandry are present, and arrangements are to be made for the purchasing of all goods used by families at producers' prices. The session will continue to-morrow.

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY'S PROPERTY RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 5.—A quit-claim deed, signed by Russell Sage, releasing the property of the Howe Sewing Machine Company from the famous mortgage executed by Mr. Stockwell last year was recorded here to-day. The reported sale of the property of the Howe Machine Company, in Glasgow, Scotland, is denied upon the best authority.

THE ICE BREAK-UP.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Ice from the Mohawk River passed this city to-day. The river's [illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

OHIO.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—On Tuesday last the ministers of all the principal Evangelical Churches in Cincinnati met at the Methodist Book Concern, to take initiatory steps toward a temperance crusade in this city. Radical resolutions were adopted, and it was determined to make a decided move. This evening, in Wesley Chapel, over 2,000 people assembled and were presided over by Hon. H. Thane Miller, principal clergyman, and many of the most prominent people of the city were present. The enthusiasm was marked. Speeches by clergymen, laymen, and ladies were made, and loudly applauded. One lady stated that thousands of her sex in Cincinnati were eager to begin the fight. Another, speaking as if thoroughly informed, said the Cincinnati women had been looking and praying for this movement during the past seven years, and were now ready to enlist for a fight, to end only in complete victory. They had prayed that God would destroy the Cincinnati distilleries, and in answer five had been destroyed by fire. By these answers their faith had been made doubly strong, and they looked for nothing else than victory now. During the progress of the meeting a communication was read, and received with wild cheers, from H. Watson, proprietor of the Henrie House, of this city, announcing that he solemnly pledged himself never to sell any more intoxicating liquors. Another big meeting will be held to-morrow night in the same place, and to-morrow the ladies meet in Rev. George Beecher's church, to inquire "What God will have them to do?"

THE WORK IN COLUMBUS—HOW THE LADIES WERE TREATED BY THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—The first open attempt to interfere with the lady temperance crusaders occurred this afternoon. The ladies pursued the same plan as that adopted this morning, going in squads to separate parts of the city. One squad went to a hotel and beer saloon in West State street kept by Louis Corradi, an Italian. They were followed by an immense crowd of people, who seemed bent on making sport of the proceedings. The bar-keeper met the ladies at the door and refused to sign the pledge. When the ladies commenced to sing some one in the hotel began playing "Shoo Fly" on an intensely able-bodied cornet, and kept playing during the prayer which followed. The balcony of the house was filled with German men and women, who mocked those who prayed, and one man twice spat on the ladies beneath him. The crowd in the street yelled and cheered, until Capt. Keeler, Chief of Police, called for silence, and made a short speech, counseling respectful attention, and commanding order in the street. This had the desired effect, and the ladies moved to the next saloon, the cornet in the hotel meanwhile playing "Home, Sweet Home."

A most disgusting attempt at ridicule occurred just after the ladies left Corradi's place. Lawrence Aumiller, a Street Commissioner, collected a crowd of male and female loafers and held a mock prayer-meeting, after which he invited the crowd in to drink.

While another squad were making their way on High street, they called at Theobald's saloon, and were met at the door by the proprietor, who told them that, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the liquor-dealers' association last night, he could not allow them to come beyond his steps.

The ladies then knelt in prayer, during which a wagon from Haster's brewery drove up and a stalwart German driver shouldered a keg of beer and marched through the prayerful ranks into the saloon. At this point of the proceedings an immense crowd of Germans, many of whom were women, set up a shouting and screaming and assumed such threatening attitude that the Police advised the ladies to desist from further services at that point for fear of serious disturbance. This advice was taken and the procession moved on to another point. Various other saloons were visited, but no pledges from dealers were obtained. Each squad obtained some few signatures to the citizen's pledge. All day a prayer-meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church, and just at its close this evening a number of signatures were obtained to the citizen's pledge, some of the signers being men of notoriously bad habits and hard drinkers.

James G. Bull, the Mayor of this city, signed the total abstinence pledge to-day. The ladies show no signs of growing weary of their work, and, in fact, are much stronger in faith and numbers than heretofore. The insults offered them to-day have done much to increase their strength. The excitement over the crusade in all circles is growing more intense each day. Several of the most prominent attorneys here are preparing an effectual temperance ordinance, which will be presented to the Common Council for adoption.

INDIANA.

THE CRUSADE GOING ON IN JEFFERSONVILLE—AN INCIDENT.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 5.—From day to day the crusaders in this city continue their devotional exercises. A number of saloons were visited to-day. At Chris. Bader's admittance was denied. Services were commenced on the pavement, when Bader stepped out and flung to the breeze a very beautiful and costly American flag. This attracted a large crowd. Prayers having been ended, Bader received the congratulation of many of the ladies; but, like all the others, he declined to sign the pledge. The idea of producing the flag was to make it a reminder of 1776, when equal rights were accorded to all. Making his money under it he owed it all his allegiance and expected protection under it. The great excitement that was developed by the movement at first has, to a great extent, subsided, and the services are continued at every saloon in a quiet and orderly manner. As yet no saloons have been closed, and it is not likely that they will be unless they are bought out at a large margin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MAYOR STOKLEY ON THE SUNDAY-CLOSING ACT—PRAYER-MEETINGS HELD DAILY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—Another delegation waited upon Mayor Stokley to-day, representing the Christian laymen of the city, to urge the enforcement of the forgotten Sunday law, and to tender their support to any movement looking toward such an end. The delegation was composed of solid business men and prominent citizens, but their mission was a failure, on account of the absence of the Mayor. To-morrow they will try again. The ladies identified with the temperance cause also sent a communication, praying him to carry out the provisions of the law. The letter closes as follows:

"We do earnestly appeal and implore you to enforce the Sunday Liquor law, and we shall be emboldened to continue this prayer until it is answered."

The Mayor is receiving a great deal of condemnation and censure from nearly all classes of society for the insulting manner in which he received the delegation of Baptist clergymen yesterday. This morning the *Press* contained a bitter editorial against what it styled the boorishness of the Chief Magistrate. Other leading journals alluded in a similar style to the matter. Public attention is being strongly directed as to what action the Mayor will pursue in regard to the Sunday act, now that the City Solicitor has discovered that the Sunday traffic is unlawful, and pointed out clearly the line of duty to be followed. It is extremely likely that the Mayor will issue to-morrow or Saturday a pronunciamento to the saloon-keepers of the city, notifying them to shut up their places of business on Sunday, under the penalty of law. The Mayor can hardly pursue any other course in the premises, as the pressure brought to bear upon him is very great.

In the meantime the women are undaunted by keeping up a lively fire all along the line, in the way of prayer-meetings, which are generally held in prominent churches. This afternoon a large meeting came off in the Sixteenth Baptist Church. The audience numbered several hundred ladies, but no men were admitted. Mrs. E. J. French was the ruling spirit of the occasion, and delivered an interesting address, in which she claimed that by personal interviews with rum-sellers seventeen had been induced to sign the pledge, and give their promise to abandon the business, since the crusade had been inaugurated. The speaker also remembered in the prayers of the Christian women. She also declared that upon only a partial investigation, she had discovered that a number of Protestant clergymen were owners of property in which drinking saloons are located, some being of the worst character. A batch of letters, coming from the wives and children of drunkards, was read, some of them depicting blasted homes and cruel treatment, and all appealing to the ladies to prosecute the movement. Arrangements were made to have the prayer-meetings continued, and an organization formed to prosecute the work in accordance with plans that have been perfected. On Sunday a grand union temperance mass-meeting will be held in the city under the auspices of the various temperance organizations.

GOUGH ADDRESSES THE WOMEN OF PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—The main feature of to-day's meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance League, as it is now called, was a speech by John B. Gough. He indorsed the Ohio movement, and bade the women of Pittsburg Godspeed in their efforts to overthrow King Alcohol.

Arrangements have been made for holding daily prayer-meetings in the suburbs. There is no likelihood that street-prayer and visiting of saloons will be resorted to.

NEW-JERSEY.

A BAR-ROOM CRUSADE TO BE OPENED IN CAMDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 5.—The temperance movement in this city has assumed a more active shape, and the anti-whisky people are awaking to the necessity of inaugurating a bar-room crusade. The attempt to repeal the Local Option bill in the State Legislature is strongly condemned here, and petitions are being extensively circulated against the movement. The liquor men are also hard at work, and manage to fire up considerable excitement. They are somewhat alarmed at the following letter, which came through the mail to-day, and which was received by nearly every dealer in Camden:

DEAR SIR: The committee of the temperance movement will call at your place of business on Friday to pray with you and your customers, and to endeavor to induce you to abandon the sale of intoxicating liquors, as your trade is yearly sending thousands, unprepared, to meet their God. We will call as above stated, and hope you will receive us with a Christian spirit. Our exercises will consist of exhortation, singing, and prayer. THE COMMITTEE.

Daily prayer-meetings are still being held, and are well attended. The women are very reticent, and it seems impossible to obtain any information regarding their plans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DIO LEWIS "THROWN OVER" IN WORCESTER—APATHY OF THE CLERGY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5.—The first effort of Dio Lewis to inaugurate his Western crusade in the East has failed. After a vigorous attack on the heart of the Commonwealth, which has been debated, discussed, supported, and sneered at, as the feelings or interests of individuals directed, the system has been totally abandoned and if any crusade is to be inaugurated at all it will be purely a Worcester one. The city for the last few days has been in a state of feverish excitement. Business has been partially suspended and large gangs of the great unemployed have paraded the streets waiting for the demonstration to commence. The liquor-dealers at first dreaded the attacks of praying bands, but after consulting the legal authorities they determined to protect their rights, and accordingly entered into a compact with the city authorities, by which the ladies were to be removed, not only from the saloons, but also from streets in the vicinity. The chief cause of the failure, however, is to be attributed to the inactivity and apathy of the clergy. The ministers have not come forward as was expected, but have wanted for the ladies to take the initiative, and this is mainly due to their hatred of such scenes as characterized the Western movement. Dio Lewis has not been here since Tuesday, and no tidings have been received of his whereabouts. He left the city, as is his custom, when the organization had been completed and watched for the result no doubt with feelings of extreme anxiety. To-night he has doubtless learned that his doctrines are unpalatable to the sensible, law-abiding citizens of Worcester. The failure of his plan in this city virtually kills the movement in New-England, and the great reformer will be obliged to follow the advice of the late Mr. Greeley and "go West." It does not seem probable that any attempt will be made to introduce the crusade into Boston, as the people there are thoroughly aroused to a sense of the failure here, and will not be easily induced to adopt a plan which has been rejected so emphatically here. The temperance agitation still continues, and the ladies are trying to agree on some plan of attack, so that in a few days a Worcester movement may be substituted for that which has spread so rapidly in the West.

LOUISIANA.

UNITED FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The Supreme Council of the United Friends of Temperance is now in annual session in this city. Eight Grand Councils are represented, embracing 625 subordinate councils, with a membership of 42,528, although the order is only one year old. The following resolutions were adopted to-day:

Resolved, That the delegates of the Supreme Council of the United Friends of Temperance hail with pleasure the grand and sublime movement inaugurated by the women of Ohio and other States against the iniquities of the liquor traffic, and wish them God-speed in their noble undertaking.

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice over the uprising of the Christian women of the country against the gigantic vice of the age, and send them words of cheer from Louisiana.

IN THIS VICINITY.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society was held at No. 58 Reade street, at 3 P. M. yesterday, to take some action for the promotion of the temperance cause in this City. In the absence of the President, Mr. Peter Carter was called to the chair. After remarks by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. C. D. Foss, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and others, the following resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Temperance Society extend cordial greeting and hearty sympathy to the noble and devoted women of our land who have so earnestly entered upon the new movement against the liquor traffic and its attendant evils, and we will gladly co-operate with them on their platform of "prayer, praise, persuasion, and personal effort."

Mr. J. H. Stearns submitted a resolution, which was adopted, inviting "the clergy of all denominations to meet in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Monday next at 3:30 P. M., to confer together in relation to the best method to advance the temperance movement in New-York City."

Messrs. J. H. Stearns, A. A. Robbins, T. A. Brouer, Rev. Alfred Taylor, and Rev. A. G. Lawson were appointed a committee on the part of the society to make arrangements for holding a series of public meetings throughout the City and in the vicinity. It was resolved to issue four pledges—one for druggists, one for real estate owners, one for store-keepers, and another for grocers, to be used in the campaign.

REV. DR. HALL ON THE QUESTION.

A temperance meeting, under the auspices of the New-York City Mission, was held in Olivet Chapel, No. 63 East Second street, last evening. Rev. George J. Mingins presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. George Chambers, after which Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke on the temperance question. In behalf of the New-York City Mission he said that they did not wish to be represented as indorsing or as condemning the movement in the West. There were many things upon which persons were not bound to express an opinion; but he believed that there could rarely be found any movement for good that did not have some admixture of human in it. He thought that the good accomplished by the movement in the West should be admitted, though some critics should discover something in it which they did not approve. The sin of intemperance, said the speaker, was peculiar, because it was contagious, and it was plainly evident that the question of the suppression of the evil was of the vastest importance to society, and one in which the politician, the press, and the pulpit should have an interest in promoting. In this country there was a probability of the liquor interest affecting in a large degree political movements. It was rapidly growing, and its strength as a controlling power was being steadily developed. Politicians would do well to consider the subject. All the laws that were passed would not be worth as much as the paper upon which they were written unless sustained by the sentiment of the people. The speaker next referred to the evils of intemperance in social life, and said that it was necessary for fathers and mothers to put aside the wine-cup in order that their example might be imitated by their children. It was natural for a son to say that whatever was good enough for his father was good enough for himself. In New-York the speaker thought the liquor business might be regarded as a civic one. In such a vastly-populated City there were gathered persons of all nationalities, and possessing every variety of temperament. It would do well, then, for society to consider what a large portion of crime was connected, directly or indirectly, with the curse of strong drink. Intemperance increased taxation, rendered life insecure, embarrassed justice, and its evil results were detrimental to the happiness and prosperity of the succeeding generation. Rev. Dr. Hall then viewed the question from a religious standpoint, and said that he was glad to say that Christian people had already decided among themselves that total abstinence was a good thing. He did not believe it was a sin to touch wine, but the results arising from the fearful abuse of it have become so deplorable that Christians must conclude it was wrong to touch it. Too often, he said, strong drink stood between man and his God. A man whose brain and soul was possessed with drink could not be made to understand the true way to heaven. He would say then, roll the whisky-barrel out of the way, that the sinner may be rescued from sin and death.

Rev. George J. Mingins made a few remarks, in which he called upon the ladies who were willing to go out in the streets and labor for the promotion of the temperance cause to hold up their hands. Probably fifty responded to the call. The meeting was then adjourned.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

At Smithsonian Hall, in Long Island City, last evening, a large audience gathered and listened to entertaining and instructive remarks from several influential speakers, among whom was Hon. J. K. Nagle, Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Rechabites, and Chas. Latour, Grand Conductor of the Sons of Temperance of New-York. Mr. Nagle related his personal experience as a drunkard, narrating many humorous incidents in his life, all of which pointed a good moral. Mr. Latour advised decided action, and recommended that another division be started at once. A large number signed the pledge, and toward the close of the meeting there was much enthusiasm among the people assembled. A communication from the Dutch Kills Lodge of Good Templars, offering the use of their hall for the purpose of holding a mass temperance meeting on Monday evening. The committee of ladies appointed to secure signatures to the pledge did not report in full, but from the partial returns received it is evident that a good work has been accomplished. The Washingtonian Society now numbers over 200 active members. It was decided to hold a mass temperance prayer-meeting in Smithsonian Hall, to be conducted by ladies and gentlemen, at 4 o'clock P. M., Sunday, March 8. A resolution was passed resolving to appoint five gentlemen, in addition to the committee already in the field, to secure names to the pledges. A gentleman from Greenpoint narrated the progress of the work in that locality, and spoke at some length upon the good results that accrued from the holding of Sunday afternoon temperance prayer-meetings.

The following preamble and resolution was then introduced and passed unanimously:

Whereas, In many places praying bands have been organized and prayer-meetings held in liquor-saloons with success; and,

Whereas, If it is deemed advisable by this meeting, be it

Resolved, That temperance prayer-meetings be held in a public hall, in addition to the regular meetings, at least once a week.

President W. T. Johnson made some feeling remarks, recounting the progress of the work in other localities, and especially encouraged the ladies to take hold.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German saloon keepers of the Eleventh Ward, George Kuppe presiding, held a meeting at No. 228 Third street, yesterday afternoon, when action was taken to organize a protective organization on a plan recently adopted at a mass-meeting of saloon-keepers. A meeting of German saloon keepers of the Twenty-second Ward was also held yesterday afternoon, when similar action was taken to effect an organization for that district.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

A performance of "Lucia Di Lammermoor," with Mme. Ilma Di Murska as the heroine, was given at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, as the first of a series of three representations, which will end with the present week. A large audience was in attendance, and much applause was bestowed during the progress of the entertainment. Mme. Di Murska's personation of *Lucia*, viewed as a succession of feats of vocalism, is a remarkable effort. The opening aria and cabaletta, and the mad scene, as written by Donizetti, are sufficiently trying, but as changed here and there by inventive *maestri* familiar with the accomplishments of Mme. Di Murska, they are of unparalleled difficulty of execution. The purity of the music, especially in the passages commencing with "Ardon gl'incensi" and "Spargi d'amaro pianto" suffers, of course, by the attempts at adornment, but a brilliant pyrotechnic effect is attained, and in Mme. Di Murska's exertions, this is the main point. Mme. Di Murska is not ill at ease on the stage, nor does she lack experience as an actress; her picture of *Lucia*, however, would scarcely be worth mentioning were it not for the marvelous exhibitions of vocal agility for which it is a convenient framework. These exhibitions were, last night, as striking as when listened to on the occasion of the artist's début in the United States. Runs of faultless precision and definition, sustained high notes of rare quality, and surety in the most perilous intervals were as plentiful in Mme. Di Murska's portrayal of *Lucia* as the fabled leaves in Vallombrosa. Dramatically, the performance was unimpressive; as a display of bravura singing, it was a thing to be remembered. That it will not easily pass out of mind is hardly to be doubted, and that its exceptional character was appreciated was proven by liberal plaudits. Mme. Di Murska was called before the curtain at the end of the first act, and the *scène de folie* was interrupted again and again by demonstrations of pleasure. The lady's greeting, be it noted, was very cordial. In other respects the representation was gratifying. We like Signor Vizzani's voice, and he frequently uses it with considerable taste. He did so, at all events, in "Fra poco," and was rewarded for an unusually impassioned delivery of that well-worn piece, by hearty applause. Signor Mari moderated his wonted excess of zeal, which Talleyrand would have reproved even more in an opera-singer than in a diplomatist, and was an acceptable representative of *Enrico*. Signor Testa and Signor Reyna found favor in the remaining rôles, and, thanks to the united endeavors of everybody concerned, the sestet was very finely done, and as a consequence redemanded. Both orchestra and chorus were under thorough control of Mr. Maretzek's baton, Mrs. Maretzek being at her post as harpist, and supplying the prelude to *Lucia's* initial air in a style we wish were more widely emulated. To-night, there is to be a recital of "Faust," with Mme. Sorel as *Margarita*, and Signor Vizzani as *Faust*.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Mme. Nilsson personating *Leonora*; Miss Cary, *Azucena*; Signor Campanini, *Manrico*, and Signor Del Puente, *Di Luna*. "Mignon" will be the opera at the matinée, and "Gli Ugonotti" is to be given on Monday.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The train which leaves Philadelphia for Phenixville and Norristown at 11:05 A. M. was thrown off the track in consequence of a misplaced switch, about a quarter of a mile below Conshohocken. The train at the time was under pretty good speed, and after getting off the track ran some distance on the ties before it was stopped. The fireman was thrown from the engine, but sustained no injuries. The engine was badly wrecked, and the cars were thrown across both tracks. Considerable delay was caused before the road was again passable. Fortunately, no passenger was injured.

THE CONNECTICUT INSANE ASYLUM.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—There is authority from the Board of State Charities to say that Mrs. Theodosia Scott, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Middletown, in this State, is not improperly detained in that institution, as publicly charged by a lecturer in this State recently. Members of the board have thoroughly investigated the case, and find that the woman is a proper subject for treatment in the asylum.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. in any court in the United States." When he (Mr. Dodge) returned from Washington, the firm decided they had better pay the amount demanded than have a judgment of $1,750,000 entered against them in court; besides, instead of receiving a moiety on this large amount, the informer would receive the moiety on only $271,000. The firm did not take the advice of Mr. Boutwell, as at that time the question of his being elected to the Senate was pending, and they did not know who would be his successor as Secretary of the Treasury. They therefore concluded not to renew their offer, and settled and paid the money to get rid of the infamous charges against them, and being at that time in ignorance of the real amount they owed the Government. They now think they were fools for paying the money, but there was terror in this thing. The first day they went into the room at the Custom-house there was terror, and there was terror throughout. They found themselves dogged by spies in any steps they took. They could not have a private meeting of the firm at night but what it was known in that dark hole at the Custom-house. There was no lawyer in their office but what it was known. One of his partners, as January came round, opened his desk, and, culling out such letters as he wished to retain, burnt the rest. They received a letter from their attorney informing them that Mr. Jayne said that Phelps, Dodge & Co. were burning up their papers, and he would have them all in Ludlow Street Jail that night. How did Mr. Jayne know? Because he had under pay a man in their store—the second book-keeper. They traced the fellow and turned him out of their store. He went where he was now employed. He was a Clerk in the Post Office. A place was obtained for him by the agent of the United States. In answer to a question, Mr. Dodge said the man is named Kennedy. Mr. Dodge remarked being now seventy years old, and having been in the business fifty years, he had hoped to be permitted to die in peace. Theirs was the case characterized as the greatest on record, held up to vindicate the law, and to show who these infernal merchants are. The firm admit that some of their goods were undervalued by mistake, the market value at the time of shipment being governed by the value of the goods in the main lines of invoice. The undervaluation was on a few boxes, and the difference was between the price at that time and what they paid a few months before they put on their invoice-book. It was at a time of fluctuation in metal in England. In the month of January, 1872, they paid twenty-eight shillings; in July, forty-four shillings, and in December, thirty-five shillings.

In reply to the accusation that they had paid $1,000 to an appraiser for damages on Russia sheet-iron, he said they found that the ship sailed from St. Petersburg six months after the date it was said the money was paid. He could prove that they paid on one single contract in 1872 duties on $58,000 by their own overvaluation, and on their total imports that year, of $8,500,000, they voluntarily added to the invoice sent from Liverpool $260,000 on account of tin, paying the Government twenty-five per cent. duty. With this statement, Mr. Dodge submitted the case.

The committee then adjourned to meet at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

EVENING SESSION.

On the assembling of the Ways and Means Committee to-night, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge concluded his statement, saying:

CONCLUSION OF MR. DODGE'S STATEMENT.

From the first moment the thunderbolt fell on us, great stress has been laid on the assumption that no one for a moment suspected that I had any knowledge of irregularities in my office, thus, by implication, placing the pretended fraud on some other members of my firm. Whatever responsibility there may be, we will stand or fall together. We are all one family, consisting of brothers-in-law and our own sons; and, as parents, we thank God that none of our sons are capable of an attempt to cheat the revenue. They are all independent of any motive to such an act; and the three seniors, after maintaining an honorable position till we have reached near three score and ten, with God's blessing on our honest labor, and having enough without stealing, intend to go to our graves, leaving our children at least the inheritance of an unspotted reputation, save that which our Government has inflicted. Permit me to say, with all frankness, and not as one suffering from a sense of injury, but as one who has for the past fifteen years stood by the Administration, giving five times as much every year as the amount claimed due the Government, that unless something is done to reassure the confidence of the importing merchants very soon they cannot be expected to continue their support, and a few years will suffice to drive American merchants from the field, and transfer the business to unnaturalized foreigners, who, keeping no books in this country, will, after making their money, return home to spend it, and our American merchants will be driven from commercial pursuits. We shall then present to the world the sad spectacle of a great country without a merchant marine, and its commerce handed over to strangers. In conclusion Mr. Dodge said it was desirable for those in his business to have a specific instead of an ad valorem duty—one cent a pound, including the weight of the box, which would make the duty sixteen or seventeen per cent. It would make a few hundred thousand dollars a year in favor of the Government. This would avoid future difficulties as to excess of value.

Mr. Dodge was interrogated at some length on the subject of foreign values, invoices, bills of lading, &c., and gave it as his opinion that specific duties should be levied in all cases where practicable. Private bonded warehouses were liable to more risk than otherwise. In other words, there was more opportunity for abuse. As to moities, he was opposed to the whole system of spies and detectives; but there should be carefully-prepared laws, with officers of high character and standing in the Custom-house, and not men solely to make places. The seizure of books and papers was a remnant of the dark ages. He made a correction in his remarks of this morning. He should have said that during forty years the importations of his firm were between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000, and not between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000, but paying duties to the amount of $50,000,000.

ARGUMENT AGAINST MOIETIES.

Mr. Hyde, representing the Boston Board of Trade, resumed his remarks from yesterday against the present system of moieties. He thought, however, a Treasury agent might be instrumental in correcting mistakes at points where they occur, and thus secure the Government revenue. Such officer should be fitted for the place and paid a good salary. He submitted whether it was fair that when a man attempted to cheat the Government of $5,000, the penalty should be $100,000, as in a case he cited. He knew the special agent in Boston, and his assistants, were honest. He did not make a charge against them, but against the law. A recent case occurred in Boston, at the instance of a special agent, not the one in Boston, or Jayne, now here. The books and papers of a mercantile firm were seized by the Marshal. The agent left an article with a newspaper, stating that the house in question had been guilty of defrauding the revenue to the extent of a million and a half of dollars. If this had occurred during the late panic the firm would have been ruined. The charge had not yet been made against the firm in court. The special agent had a brother who had been a clerk in that importing house for years. The gentlemen could have an idea of the terrible fear of merchants that attempts may be made to tamper with their clerks by special agents for the purpose of obtaining moieties. He recited some of the practical workings of the law, saying as it stood it was driving the business of importing by Americans from our own ports, the foreign houses running no risk. It was impossible for merchants to live with the terror of special agents pending over them. In New-York and Boston a member of Congress (he meant Gen. Butler) is retained, and with a shrewd special agent and the Government attorney, what chance has the merchant with the Secretary of the Treasury, who may be honorably disposed in all cases? He read from a communication of Secretary Boutwell against the present moiety system, in which Secretary Richardson concurs. The Senate Committee on Retrenchment in 1872 also condemned the system. It might, however, be retained in cases of smuggling. We have never dared to seize a Cunard steamer for smuggling by its officers, but our own citizens are stripped of their property for violation of law, either by design or inadvertence, while the foreigner is relieved on paying the duty. Mr. Hyde alluded to the fact that in Boston in four years it cost the Government $32,000 to collect $21,000 as duty fine from delinquents. Who would deem it safe, he asked, if the police of cities should have a promise of reward for every arrest made? If there should be such an attempt made the people would drive the police from their midst.

The committee, at 10 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Hyde will conclude, and others will be heard.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MODE OF CONDUCTING PRIMARIES—MR. DALY'S BILL DISCUSSED.

The Tammany General Committee met last night at Tammany Hall, John W. Chanler in the chair. A petition of Democratic electors of the Twenty-first Assembly District, praying for a change in the method of conducting primary elections, was presented by Algernon S. Sullivan. On motion the petition was not read, and was referred for consideration to the Committee on Organization. It represents that the "Democratic primary elections, by which members of the General and District Committees are chosen, in not providing beforehand for a registration of Democratic electors, gives an opportunity for Republicans and non-residents of the district to vote, and any one to vote several times." The petition enumerates the frauds which can be easily perpetrated by the present method, as the providing of only one polling-place in a district where there are 7,000 Democratic voters, and limiting the time of voting to two hours, when it is physically impossible to cast more than 1,000 votes in that time, the use of repeaters and all the devices resorted to which have been so often exposed in the newspapers. In conclusion, the petitioners ask that elections may be held at once to fill vacancies in the two committees (of the Twenty-first Assembly District,) it being thought likely that a majority of both committees will be willing, for the sake of harmony, to resign, and allow the people in their respective poll districts to decide whether they would like to fill their places with others. After this petition was so summarily disposed of a long report from the Committee on Organization, recommending changes in, and revisions of, the by-laws of the General Committee was adopted. Coroner Woltman, from the Committee on Organization, then presented a series of resolutions with a long preamble favoring the bill presented to the State Legislature well known as "Mr. Daly's bill." The preamble sets forth that the bill which passed the lower branch of the Legislature, proposing to authorize the Common Council to settle the question of doubtful jurisdiction over the work for the necessary improvement of the streets and avenues adjacent to public parks and places north of Fifty-ninth street, had been amended in the Senate by covert language, and authorization was given to the Department of Public Works to commence improvements on fifteen miles of street and to make an unlimited expenditure of public money.

The Department of Public Parks was charged with giving out special contracts to the amount of nearly $1,500,000 to political favorites and friends without offering opportunities for public competition, as is provided by law, and it was also charged that many large contracts had been so awarded to wealthy contractors, when the work might be done for seventy-five per cent. less than the prices of the favorites. In the resolutions hostility was declared to all special legislation, and members of the Legislature are called upon to oppose any scheme to favor one department at the expense of another, and to vest the authority to determine whether the Department of Public Works or the Department of Parks should have the control of the work of improvement in the Common Council. Ex-Judge Hogan argued strenuously that the General Committee should not take sides with any department, as the adoption of the preamble and resolution would force them to do. He moved that the preamble which condemned the Department of Public Works should be stricken out. Mr. Kelly spoke in favor of the adoption of the preamble and resolutions as read, and they were adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The Committee of Nine constituting the Bureau of Charities held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in the chair. The result of inquiries made by the bureau relative to the "Bleecker Mission," of which Mr. Belin Laval is President, gave as the the total number of beneficiaries of the institution 10, while the receipts of the mission for last year amounted to $600 from voluntary contributions. The mission, which is represented as being in debt, has no other officer besides the President. The rules of the mission were submitted to the bureau, and among them was the following: "Rule of the Bleecker Mission." "Keep your mouth shut about other people's business, and mind your own." Repeated communications have of late been made to the bureau respecting the "New-York Juvenile Guardian Society," located at No. 101 St. Mark's Place. The Committee on Investigation found that no annual report has been published, and that three directors have resigned, or are about to resign, while others do not reside in this City at all. The Committee, accordingly, after inquiry, does not recommend the Juvenile Guardian Society for support. By comparative investigation it has been discovered by the committee that a large number of "repeaters" subsist by drawing support from a number of benevolent societies. At present about 400 are known to the committee as such. A "black list" has been started and a circular prepared, by the aid of which it is expected that such frauds on the part of beneficiaries in the future can be prevented.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Timothy Cunninghom came to Jersey City from Philadelphia Wednesday night, and was arrested on a charge of bigamy as soon as he stepped from the train. The next train brought his wife, from whom he had run away after getting $100 from her to purchase a horse and wagon in Jersey City. Timothy was married to a woman in Philadelphia ten years ago, and one year subsequently he married Mary Madigan, who now resides at No. 186 Bay street, Jersey City. He followed the plan of living with his Philadelphia wife, who had a comfortable competence, until he could cajole some money out of her on the plea of starting in business, when he would come to Jersey City and live with wife No. 2 until that money was all spent, and then go back to Philadelphia again. On his return he invariably professed sorrow and repentance for his misconduct until restored to the confidence of wife No. 1, when he would repeat the same game. The last time he returned he took with him two children of his second wife, and wife No. 1 agreed to take care of them, having none of her own. He brought the children with him when he ran away Wednesday. At the examination, in the First District Police Court, yesterday morning, wife No. 2, evidently prompted by a desire to shield the prisoner, declared that she was never married to him, although she had previously informed Detective Howard, who made the arrest, that she was married to him, and that she could produce her marriage certificate. She persisted in that statement, although the prisoner contradicted it and exhorted her to tell the truth. Under these circumstances the charge of bigamy was withdrawn, and Timothy is held for adultery, wife No. 2 for fornication, and wife no 1 as a witness.

A NEW COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A number of gentlemen met at the chapel attached to the Church of the Strangers, in Greene street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of establishing a colonization society. The object being to raise funds sufficient to transport a large number of poor people from this City to a tract of land—comprising 4,000 acres—near Aiken, S. C., donated by Mr. John H. Keyser, and to erect buildings thereon, sufficient to accommodate 1,000 persons. Dr. Willard Parker was appointed Chairman. Mr. Keyser stated that it would be necessary to raise $50,000, to insure the success of the undertaking. For that sum he would guarantee to furnish homes for 1,000 people, and make them self-supporting. This would amount to $50 per head, said he, whereas it now costs the City $110 per head to support the poor. Remarks favoring the project were made by Dr. Deems, Mr. George W. Andrews, Messrs. Brodhead, Smith, and others, after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially commend to the gentlemen selected by Mr. Keyser the inauguration of the scheme of colonization, if in conference with him they deem it as wise and practicable as it appears to be to this meeting, assuring them that if they so report to the citizens of New-York we believe the money needed will be given, and we individually will co-operate with them to the extent of our ability.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed Trustees: Dr. C. T. Deems, Jackson S. Schultz, Nathan Bishop, Stephen Cutler, John W. Edmonds, Dr. Elisha Harris, Smith Sheldon, Rev. H. C. Potter, Jonathan Sturges, Rev. T. Gallaudet, Howard Potter, Dr. Willard Parker, Rev. Howard Crosby, Dr. John Hall. The meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Daniel Dermody, Thomas Craig, Patrick Hughes, Adolph Smith, and James McLean were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with cruelty to animals. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were the complainants, and charged that the prisoners abused horses and cows, which they had in charge, in a most shameful manner. They were each held in $300 bail for trial.

ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature to adjust unpaid assessments for street and sewer improvements in Jersey City have partly completed their work. They have examined twenty-five improvement assessments, and found in every instance that the amounts paid to contractors for doing the work were excessive. The assessments examined thus far were principally for improvements made in the former City of Bergen before consolidation with Jersey City. In one case it was found that the amount paid in excess of value for constructing a sewer was $14,666 75. By the provisions of the act appointing the Commissioners the corporation of Jersey City is obliged to pay the difference between the original assessment and the amount fixed by the Commissioners as a fair valuation for the work. On the assessments already adjudicated upon Jersey City will have to pay $211,538 48.

THE FISHING TRADE.

FISH PLENTIFUL AND THE CATCH GOOD.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5.—During the week ending March 4 fifty arrivals have been reported, and there has been a most marked activity of the present fishing season. The arrivals are as follows: Eight from Newfoundland and Grand Menan, with frozen herring; nine from the Western Bank, and 33 from George's Bank. The majority of the George's fleet are bringing in good fares. The larger fish have not made their appearance on the Banks yet, but the quality brought is good, and the market bids fair to be active. Most of the George's fleet have completed their first trip, and are now absent on the second. The indications are favorable for a good catch. The aggregate catch during the week is about 1,650,000 pounds. The last arrivals from the Western Banks report the fish plenty. The old stock of Bank and George's fish, which was unusually large in the Fall, is nearly reduced to a bare market, and the prospect is favorable for a successful season. New Georges are in good receipt, with small sales at $5 50 per quintal. The Bank stock is small; sales were made at $4 75 to $5 per quintal, but yesterday were held higher. The market has been glutted with halibut for the past week, but good prices have been obtained. All the arrivals have had good fares, aggregating about 360,000 pounds from the Banks and about 100,000 from the George's men. The market has been very active and sales were made at 4¼ to 9 cents per pound for white and 4 to 7 cents for gray.

The Newfoundland herring fleet have nearly all arrived. The open weather of late is unfavorable for this branch of the fishery and also for the Grand Menan herring fleet. The arrivals of frozen herring from Newfoundland and Grand Menan this season are forty-six in number, and two are to arrive. New-York and Philadelphia are taking the bulk of the catch.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 6—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed in New-England, with winds veering to northerly, and in the Middle States and lower lake region with winds veering to easterly. Fresh north-easterly winds, falling temperature, and increasing cloudiness in the South Atlantic States, with occasional light rain during the evening. The barometer has fallen from the West Gulf, north and north-west to the lake region, with increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, and increasing southerly to easterly winds; and rainy weather is now prevailing from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Southern Ohio, westward to Missouri. Light snow has fallen in Minnesota and Eastern Dakotah. The river has risen at Pittsburg, Davenport, Keokuk, and Leavenworth, but continues falling at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rising temperature, winds veering to easterly, and increasing cloudiness, with rain and snow during Friday night.

For the South Atlantic and Middle States and lower lake region, fresh and brisk north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather, partly as snow in the latter.

For the upper lake region, east to north winds, cloudy and rainy weather or snow, partly over the northern portion.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fresh to brisk winds, cloudy and rainy weather, clearing away on Friday afternoon and night.

For the Gulf States southerly winds, veering to westerly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

For Missouri clearing weather.

The Ohio River will probably rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	11°	33°	3:30 P. M.	29°	47°
6 A. M.	11°	32°	6 P. M.	25°	44°
9 A. M.	14°	34°	9 P. M.	23°	40°
12 M.	22°	40°	12 P. M.	18°	36°

Average temperature yesterday, 38½°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 19½.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Patrick Cronin, of No. 34 Cherry street, a respectably-dressed young man, was accused of attempting to pick pockets. The complainant was Officer Devins, of the Second Precinct. He said that he saw the accused, during a fire at Peck slip, go through a crowd of men and women and passing his hands over their clothing near to where their money-pockets usually are. Cronin heard this positive swearing of the officer with tears in his eyes. His character for life was at stake, and he seemed thoroughly to realize his position. When asked if he was guilty or not he answered "Not guilty." Counsel for the prisoner then called to testify as to character Mr. Eugene T. Cornell, of No. 78 Pine street. Mr. Cornell gave his testimony with evident emotion. He said that he had known the defendant for nine years, during which time he had been in his employment, and he could testify as to his honesty: "I could trust him with a million dollars if I had them. I have often trusted him with thousands; I believe him to be thoroughly honest, upright, and honorable; this charge must be false." The Court, after hearing this, promptly acquitted the prisoner.

A PAWN-BROKER OUTWITTED.

Jared L. Perrin, of No. 58 East Eighty-third street, a respectable-appearing man, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, of Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with issuing spurious checks with intent to defraud. The complainant was Samuel Doran, of No. 509 West Twenty-first street, a pawn-broker, who alleges that Mr. Perrin had a large quantity of jewelry and other valuables pledged with him, the total amount advanced being $958 40. A few days ago Mr. Perrin called on him and presented a check drawn on the Murray Hill Bank in payment of the amount advanced. He represented that his father was one of the Directors of the bank, and Mr. Doran believing him handed over the silver-ware. Mr. Doran presented the check for payment at the bank, and was informed that no such person ever kept an account with them, and that there were no funds to meet it. Perrin, when asked what he had to say, replied, "Nothing."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, William West and William Paul pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Frank Markham and Peter Harkins pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Spencer Avery pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years....James H. Leland and Franklin Waterbury pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Julia Fisher pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Two boys named George Washington and John Madden Buckley pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $20,151 46; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $46,432 99; collection of assessments and interest, $3,127 91; market rents, $384 95; water rents, $247 75; licenses, Mayor's Office, $73 50; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $234; stenographer's fees, Court of Common Pleas, $219; stenographer's fees, Supreme Court, $396; fees, Supreme Court, $1,373 40; vault permits, $1,567 [illegible]; permits to tap water-pipes, $85 50; sales vitrified stone pipe, $180; sewer permits, $275; fees and fines, Special Sessions, $155; fees and fines, District Courts, $1,089; sales "Indices of Records," [illegible]; total, $76,221 43. Controller Green paid on Tuesday, through Paymaster Moor Falls, laborers on boulevards, &c., to 22d inst., amounting to $47,[illegible].

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

On the 10th of March, 1873, the office of the Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company, at No. 50 Broad street, was robbed of fifty-six $1,000 bonds of the company by two sneak-thieves. The bonds were worth $40,000. No trace of the bonds was found by the Police until Wednesday afternoon, when Capt. Irving and Detective McDougall, of Central Office, received information that the bonds were in the possession of one William C. Brandon, who keeps a loan-office at No. 746 Broadway. They at once arrested Brandon and in his [illegible] found the fifty-six stolen bonds. Brandon was held for trial in default of $40,000 bail by Judge Bixby, at the Tombs yesterday. Brandon is a noted receiver of stolen goods and has been arrested on a number of occasions.

HORSE-STEALING.

Thomas Rodgers, a rough-looking fellow, was arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Nelson Post, of No. 411 West Twenty-first street. The property was valued at $350. Rodgers denies the charge, but was held in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

A CURIOUS FACT.

In every civilized country throughout the world Devoe's Brilliant Oil is known and used. In Europe, in Africa, in Australia, the Sandwich Islands, in Jerusalem, whose streets are lighted with it, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in China, in India and Japan, it is a necessity and a household word.

"Devoe's Brilliant Oil," stenciled on the cases in which it is packed, meets the eye of the traveler in strange lands, on every hand. Cradles in Syria are seen made of the boards of these cases, and babes are rocked to sleep encompassed around with "Devoe's Brilliant Oil" at extremities and sides.

To reach all the consumers of this oil, a circular would require to be printed in twenty-one languages.

In fact, Devoe's Brilliant Oil is better known abroad than at home, for the reason that the Devoe Manufacturing Company have principally directed their attention to the export trade, and have not until recently extensively introduced their oil to the home market.

The clear, white, steady, brilliant light afforded by this illuminator, however, and its safety beyond chance under all circumstances, will undoubtedly soon give it a home in every house in the land where oil is used.

TOBACCO REMEDY—How to Quit its Use; How to Stop Drinking, or the Experience of Poor Mrs. Harris; Remorse of a Druggist's Clerk; How to Get Well and Keep Well; in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for March; twenty cents, or $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Many first-class physicians use and recommend the Imperial Vapor Baths, both as a luxury and as auxiliary to medical treatment. No ice-cold water to shock the system, but gentle showers, tempered to suit each bather. Private departments for ladies or gentlemen. No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are the best—the only kind I handle."—G. G. YVELIN.—*Advertisement.*

THE "ELASTIC TRUSS" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $3 is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists; 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

The Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats for 1874 is ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding and Ball Invitations; New Style repp paper; foreign note paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

MILLEN—STAPLES.—In this City, March 4, by Rev. John Q. Adams, THOMAS C. MILLEN to FRANCES A. STAPLES.

ROBERTS—BRICE.—On Thursday, March 5, at the Prospect Hill Reformed Church by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., CHRISTOPHER H. ROBERTS and A. MARY BRICE, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

AYERS.—At Boston Highlands, 3d inst., MARY BRASTOW, widow of John Ayers, and daughter of the late Daniel Messinger, of Boston, aged 74 years.

BREMOND.—On Wednesday morning, March 4, 1874, CATHERINE BREMOND, widow of the late Dr. Paul B. Bremond, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, March 7, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 74 Jane st.

BEDELL.—MARY BEDELL, relict of the late John Bedell, deceased, aged 92 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th of March, 1874, at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, on Greenwich st., in the village of Hempstead, and at 2 o'clock at the Episcopal Church.

CANFIELD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 5, of pleuro-pneumonia, WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, on his 52d birthday.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 152 West 50th st., at 2 P. M. this Friday. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment, on Saturday at 8 A. M., from Grand Central Depot.

COFFIN.—On the 4th inst., ELIZA COFFIN, widow of Uriah Coffin, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 121 East 54th st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

CRAFT.—At Frankford, Penn., of pneumonia, on the 4th inst., RACHEL S., wife of Isaac Craft, and daughter of Nathan Vail, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Frankford, on the 7th at 11 A. M.

CLOCK.—On Wednesday morning, March 4, after a short and painful illness, ANN MARIA, wife of Alfred Clock.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, J. V. Meserole, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 91 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Monday, March 2, at Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., JAMES WARREN DEMAREST, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Baptist Church at Nanuet, on Friday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Trains on the Hackensack Railroad leave Chambers Street Ferry at 8:15 A. M., returning at 2:40 P. M.

DELMAR.—At the residence of her son Alexander, on Tuesday, BELVIDERA DELMAR, widow of Jacob Delmar, formerly an officer of the United States Treasury, aged 73.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Kingston, Jamaica, papers copy.

DOUGAN.—On Monday, Feb. 16, at the residence of his father, Mowhan, County Armagh, Ireland, WILLIAM JOHN DOUGAN, late of New-York.

HAMMOND.—On the 4th inst., SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, eldest son of Dr. William A. Hammond, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 43 West 54th st., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEARTT.—At Troy, on Wednesday, March 5, CHARLES S., son of Jona C. Heartt, aged 53 years.

The funeral from his late residence, 1st st., Troy, on Saturday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

HAIGHT.—On Thursday, March 5, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., Dr. C. W. HAIGHT, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERRIAM.—In New-York, March 4, in the 23d year of her age, ABBY L., daughter of George Merriam, of Springfield, Mass.

The funeral services will be held in Springfield, Friday, March 6.

OWEN.—On Thursday morning, March 5, EDMUND C. OWEN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. James' Church, corner Lafayette av. and St. James' place, Brooklyn.

PALMER.—On Thursday, March 5, at North Salem, Mrs. HANNAH PALMER, aged 87 years, 10 months, 22 days.

Funeral Sunday at 11 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting-house, North Salem.

QUINAN.—On Wednesday, March 4, EMMA, daughter of Henry E. and Mary Quinan.

Funeral from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John Reed, No. 37 West 50th st., Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

SANFORD.—In Peekskill, March 4, THOMAS WALLACE, youngest son of George D. and Mary L. C. Sanford, aged 21 months.

Funeral from the house, Saturday, 7th inst., at 1:15 P. M. Friends can take 10:45 train at Grand Central Depot.

SIMPSON.—In Baltimore, Md., March 3, Surgeon JOSIAH SIMPSON, United States Army, aged 59 years.

Funeral at Lambertville, N. J., on Friday, March 6, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:40 A. M.

VAN PELT.—On Tuesday, March 3, EMMA, widow of Peter Van Pelt, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 352 East 124th st., Harlem, on Friday, March 6, at 1 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1874, ANDREW M. WHITLOCK, Sr., aged 71 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 9 Montgomery street, Friday, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment on Saturday. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARNOCK.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., March 4, ROBERT WARNOCK, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Dr. Thompson, 34th st., near 6th av., at 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, March 6.

WHEATON.—At New-York, March 5, 1874, BANCHLO WHEATON, eldest son of Charles and Caroline T. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, aged 12 years and 6 months.

WHEELOCK.—On Wednesday, March 4, 1874, at East Orange, N. J., of consumption, HARRIET S. H., wife of Henry G. Wheelock, aged 35 years.

Funeral services Friday, March 6, from house, Cherry st., Orange Junction Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, on arrival of train leaving New-York at 1:10 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1874, will close at this Office as follows: On Wednesday at 1 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25 cts.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

A good deal of business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, March 5, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Peter F. Randolph, deceased, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22.6 by 55, with lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 243 East Thirteenth street, north side, 157.6 feet west of Second avenue, for $18,250, to Richard Deeves. The property sold at a comparatively low figure. The same firm also sold, at a similar sale, by order of the executors of the estate of John Westerfield, deceased, the two-story attic and basement brick house, 18 by 26, with lot about 53 feet deep, No. 175 West Fourth street, north side, between Sixth avenue and Barrow street, for $9,500 to Mrs. Westerfield, one of the heirs of the estate. Two other houses and lots adjoining the above, known as Nos. 177 and 179 Fourth street, were also offered and knocked down at $7,500 and $6,700, respectively, but no sales effected.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, disposed of six four-story brick tenement-houses, each 25 by 55, with lots each 100 feet deep, situate on East Sixty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of First avenue, for $11,000 apiece, the purchaser of the entire property being James Crumbie, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 15 by 51, with lot 102.2 feet deep, No. 217 East Seventy-second street, north side, 200.10 feet east of Third avenue, for $4,600 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $7,125, making the total price realized $11,725. The buyer was T. Donovan.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $4,300 each, and one lot same size adjoining, 250 feet west of Eleventh avenue, nearer Riverside avenue, for $4,500. S. Chittenden, a party in interest, purchased the entire plot.

Wood, Brady & Todd offered at public auction a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, located on West Thirty-fourth street, south-west corner of Twelfth avenue, opposite Manhattan Market, the ground rent for the plot being $1,625 per annum. The lease was knocked down for $3,500 bonus, but not sold. A similar plot on the south-east corner of Thirty-fourth street and Twelfth avenue, opposite above, also billed for sale, was withdrawn.

Wm. Kennelly adjourned the legal sale of a lot on West Fifty-first street, 187 feet east of Eighth avenue, to March 25.

Hugh N. Camp also adjourned the legal sale of the leasehold premises No. 612 East Eleventh street, between Avenues B and C, to April 2.

In reference to the auction held in Brooklyn yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., particulars as to result will be noted to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, sales as follows are announced to occur at the Exchange:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 15.1 by 66.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, 330 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale under a mechanic's lien, of a right, title and interest in the three houses and lots Nos. 350, 352, and 354 East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet west of First avenue; lots each 20 by 73.5.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 243 East 13th st., n. s., 157 ft. w. of 2d av.; lot 22.6x103.3; house 55 ft. deep..$18,250
1 2-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 175 West 4th st., n. s., between 6th av. and Barrow st.; lot 18x54x19.5x46.9; house 26 ft. deep 9,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

6 4-story brick tenement-houses and lots, East 66th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av.; lots, each 25x100.4; houses, each 55 ft. deep; $11,000 apiece 66,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 217 East 72d st., n. s., 200.10 ft. e. of 3d av.; lot 15x102.2; house 51 ft. deep....$11,725

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

3 lots, West 85th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x102.2; $4,300 each.... $12,900
1 lot, West 85th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2, adjoining above.... 4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 4.

Amity st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x50....$10,000
Chester st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Forsyth st., 20x50 7,250
Prospect place, w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 18.8x154 16,000
Ridge st., w. s., 41.6 ft. n. of Broome st., 20x75 8,000
38th st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9 11,625
44th st., n. s., 58.9 ft. w. of Madison av., 17.10x85 33,000
62d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.7x100.5 2,500
78th st., s. s., 278.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 13.4x102.2 8,500
88th st., s. s., 204.11 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.7x100.8 15,000
133d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Madison av., 150x100; 134th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Madison av., 150x100.1, Morrisania 22,000
140th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 150x99.11; 140th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Boulevard; thence w. to high water mark, Hudson River; thence s. 99.11; thence e. to point 475 ft. w. of Boulevard; thence n. 99.11 ft. to beginning 100,000
Locust av., e. s., adjoining lot No. 18, Thomas E. Walker partition map, 32x130 600
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 20x70 19,000
1st av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 17th st., 48x94 1,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Coleman House, Broadway, n. w. corner of 27th st., 2 years, per year $2,300
Depeyster st., No. 8, 5 years, per year 1,000
Gold st., Nos. 62 and 64, 5 years, per year 4,000
8th st., n. w. corner 1st av., store, 3 years, per year 1,200
6th av., No. 260, 10¼ years; 5 years, per year, $5,700; 5 years, per year 6,000
6th av., No. 868, 5 years, per year 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, cabinet finish throughout, West 92d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard, $23,000; also a four-story brown-stone front, No. 308 West 58th st., location unsurpassed; also a lot, directly opposite, $17,000; also valuable leasehold property, three two-story stores and dwellings, with a two-story brick building in rear, 26x50, 8th av., near 58th st. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

$250.—LOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—AN opportunity will be afforded those desiring to see those cheap lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Woodlawn Heights, by taking 9:15 or 12 o'clock trains from 42d st. and 4th av., Harlem Railroad, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, March 6, 7, and 9. Our agents will meet parties at Woodlawn Depot. Houses are being rapidly built. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED.—AN elegant house on Murray Hill; first-class four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x65, fully and elegantly furnished; lot 25x200 feet, with large, first-class stable on the rear street; or will be rented to a first-class private family at $700 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE.—FOR SALE—49TH ST., very near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25 by 65 by 100, hardwood, first class in every respect. Leasehold must be sold. Apply promptly and get a bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone houses on 123d st., between Madison and 4th avs.; terms easy; or would take in exchange first mortgage bonds of New-York or New-Jersey Midland Railroad. S. B. S., Box No. 2,130 New-York Post Office.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x60x90; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

A SACRIFICE OF FOUR FULL LOTS, beautifully situated on 136th and 137th sts., near Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City. Can be bought for $6,500; $1,500 less than actual value. M. E. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,108 3d av.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGing, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, Jr., No. 235 Pearl st., Franklin square.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 18 West 25th st., 32 feet wide by 60 feet deep; lot half the block; price, $100,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE. —First-class neighborhood; carpets, six mirrors, gas-fixtures; in perfect order; $27,500; easy terms. No. 207 West 38th st.; owner on premises.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 16 East 57th, Nos. 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 783, 793. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 130 West 42d st.; immediate possession; full lot; terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

FOR SALE AT LOW FIGURES—A FINE three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 45th st., near Lexington av., (Gifford place,) in good order; price, $23,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE TO BUILDERS ON LIBERAL TERMS.—Five full lots (excavated) north side of 79th st., 100 feet east of Madison av. R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., owner, No. 133 5th av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 49TH st.—For sale, that fine lot, with the one adjoining, north-east corner 5th av. and 49th st., all excavated. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

EXCHANGE.—REAL ESTATE AND CASH ARE offered in exchange for good first mortgages. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 5,443 New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

$25,500.—A MURRAY HILL FOUR-story 20-foot-front brown stone, painted and frescoed; perfect order; superb mantel-mirrors, gas fixtures, new parlor carpets, and shades. T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A handsome new 20-feet-front four-story brown-stone house; cabinet finish; built by day's work. Apply on the premises, No. 141 East 37th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A NEW, FINELY-FINished, two-story brown-stone front house, all improvements, desirably located, and within one or two minutes' walk of three lines of cars, and twenty-four minutes from ferry. Price, $7,200; cash, $1,700. Address JOHN HANNAH, No. 916 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Long Branch, N. J.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The greatest chance ever offered. St. Ronan's Well, one-quarter of a mile from depot at Flushing, ten and a half acres of elevated land, with large hotel; thirty-five rooms; commanding fine view of the sound on Flushing Bay; ball-room, barn, stable, &c.; formerly occupied by Matt Goderson; (standing forty feet above the level of Jackson av.;) just the spot for a Summer garden or for first-class boarders; fishing, boating, bathing, and driving enjoyable at pleasure; price, $35,000, part cash; or would prefer to lease it for ten years at $2,000 per year. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE. —At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each nine, ten, fourteen, and nineteen rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order, grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 Times Office.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Starr Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and fine educational advantages. For particulars inquire of SPENCER H. SMITH, No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON HIGHLAND av., corner James st., Sing Sing, a large double residence, three stories, sixteen rooms, and all modern improvements, with plot of a half acre; stable, carriage-house, abundance of fruit and splendid river view of twenty miles; is free from incumbrance, and will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for City property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 10, or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also, unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—ONE OF THE FINEST SUBURBS of the City now ready; forty minutes from Wall st.; depot on property; schools and churches adjacent; fifty houses can be sold and leased; parties desiring to build can make advantageous arrangements for lots. Personal application to A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$7,000.—FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., French-roof house, eleven rooms, bay window, marble mantels; large lot. Inquire of H. P. WHETMORE, No. 202 Broad st., Elizabeth, or address Home, Box No. 132 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

NYACK.—HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT; RIVER view; fruit; stable; rent $500. Address LEO, Box No. 119 Times Office.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; ACRE lots, cheap. C. H. GREENE, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

34

MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

ANDREW CARRIGAN,

(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK

AND

HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of this court duly made and entered in the above-entitled matter on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874, I, the undersigned, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, through Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, office No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, all those twelve certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth avenue, with the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street, running thence northerly along the easterly line or side of Fifth avenue two hundred (200) feet and ten (10) inches to the south-easterly corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, thence easterly along the southerly line or side of Fifty-ninth street one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence southerly parallel with Fifth avenue two hundred (200) feet and ten (10) inches to the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street; and thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point, the place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to taxes and assessments, and to certain mortgages, a large portion of which may remain at the option of the purchaser for about two years, and free and clear of all other claims, liens, and incumbrances whatsoever. The terms of sale will be ten per cent. and auctioneer's fees at time of sale, and balance of purchase money on delivery of deed within thirty days thereafter. Further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, or his attorney, or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1874. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Assignee, No. 66 Wall street.

LUKE A. LOCKWOOD,
Attorney for Assignee, No. 110 Broadway.
f13-law4wF*

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 48TH ST.
THURSDAY, March 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
Two-story new brick factory, boiler, house, and lots Nos. 609, 611, 613 West 48th st., near 11th av., all built in the most substantial manner, well lighted, and adapted for manufacturing purposes; the lots are free from rock. Maps at No. 55 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Falls and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT. 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers, under the direction of H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Sales-rooms Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the two-story brick house and lot No. 134 York st., and the two-story frame house and lot No. 19 Talman st., only ten minutes' easy walk to three ferries.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE Stock Exchange, basement No. 3 Nassau st.; offices on second floor of No. 14 Wall st., and on fourth floor of Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, covering the whole ground, 75x100, known as West-side Packing House, Nos. 517, 519, and 521 West 32d street; adjoins Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, and is desirable for storage, or manufactory. Possession at once. HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO RENT.—NOW READY, A SUMMER HOTEL, (equally desirable for Winter business,) only forty minutes from Wall st.; beautiful, well-shaded grounds; two depots within five minutes; a first-class man only can secure it. Personal application to A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine st.

SPLENDID CITY FACTORY PROPERTY to let, below 34th st., on 1st av., 200x100; six stories, abundance of steam, elevators, &c.; plenty of light; either the whole, or in lofts to suit, for a number of years, on reasonable terms. J. M. KOEHLER, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—ON THE 1st of May will be vacant a large basement office (separate entrance) and a suite of rooms on parlor floor, which will be rented, with or without board, to responsible parties. Address P., Madison av., Box No. 1,697 Post Office.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent, $2,500 per annum.
Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET, WITH OR without basement, on ground floor of No. 16 South st., near Produce Exchange; also two fine rooms on third floor, and a splendid loft 60x21 feet. Inquire on premises.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE FIRST-CLASS IRON building No. 147 Spring st., near South Fifth av., first, second, third, and fourth lofts to one party. Apply to R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 5th av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET—HEATED BY STEAM; WITH ELEVATOR, &c., AT NO. 24 PARK PLACE AND NO. 19 BARCLAY ST.; SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, MURRAY HILL, East 37th st.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x98.9; to a strictly private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—THE STORE NOS. 4 AND 14 COOPER Institute, 4th av. and 8th st., having fronts on 3d and 4th avs. Apply to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 331 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 6 FLETCHER ST.; admirably adapted to the leaf tobacco business, having a fine, high, dry cellar. Apply to JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 82 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, March 3, 1874.

TO LET.—TWO NICE OFFICES IN THIS BUILDing suitable for Jewelers. Inquire in the Bank.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE, 20X88, ON WEST side of Union square, finely frescoed and in perfect order; rent, $2,500. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2,274 3D AV., BETWEEN 123d and 124th sts. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NEWTOWN VILLAGE, Long Island, a house suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $750; also a commodious house, beautifully situated on Clermont terrace; rent, $800; both within two minutes of railroad depots, and less than one hour from any part of New-York via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, Flushing and North-side Railroad, and Flushing (Long Island) Railroad. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown.

TO LET—AT PORT CHESTER, ONE HOUR FROM 42d st., and five minutes from New-Haven Railroad Depot, a fine residence; full view of the Sound; eighteen rooms; all improvements; commodious out-buildings; seven acres; fine garden, green-house, and abundance of very choice fruits, flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees. Appply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

$2,250.—TO LET, NO. 6 EAST 56TH ST., four story brown stone; all modern improvements; house commands a fine view of the Central Park, with Madison avenue cars from the corner. For permits, apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD; central, cosy, shady; water front and view; carriage-house and fruit; two cottages in Riverside, three minutes from salt water and depot; hot and cold water. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS neighborhood; carpeted throughout, six mirrors, gas-fixtures complete; eighteen rooms; rent, $2,700, or without carpets, $2,500; perfect order; owner on premises.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, No. 34 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, No. 58 West 21st st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 52 GREAT Jones st., for private dwelling or business. Apply at Room No. 8, Market Bank, corner Pearl and Beekman sts.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 416 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 27x65 feet; twenty-two rooms, brown-stone front. Apply on premises; rent $45,000 per year.

NYACK.—TO LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE; ALL conveniences, stable, twelve rooms, verandahs; rent, $800. Address LENOX, Box No. 191 Times Office.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER month, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 91 Park av.; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to A. BEEKMAN, No. 45 East 128th st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 158 West 14th st.; rent, $1,800 per annum. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—BROWN-stone front house to let furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, ON BROADway, near 18th st., a mink fur cape. The loss is a serious one to an elderly widow lady. If returned to her at No. 17 West 26th st. she will make compensation.

FOUND—ON CITY ISLAND, WESTCHESTER COUNty, N. Y., a beautiful SETTER DOG, white, with yellow spots; not over two years of age. The owner can have the same by paying charges to STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island.

LOST—IN OR ON LEAVING WALLACK'S THEAtre on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, a pendant of earring containing two diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 130 East 78th st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST made, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, — BANKERS, — A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER

CITY OF ST. PAUL BONDS,
KANSAS CITY BONDS.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of Nineteen (19) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 9th March, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the manager. All the stockholders are requested to be present, as important business will be presented.
JAMES F. SECOR, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.
TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

$163,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various sums on New-York or Brooklyn improved property. Address, with full particulars, TRUSTEE, Box No. 199 Times Office.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH Stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY A. H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

SILAS C. HAY, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. WILLIAM S. WARNER, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

HAY & WARNER
Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 78 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1874.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
FEB. 9, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | S. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, well recommended. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT INSTITUTE, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT 5TH AV. OFFICE, NO. 525.—SEVERAL French, English, German, and Irish servants, competent and reliable; well recommended; Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

A WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT HOUSE-cleaning or washing by the day or week; can be well recommended. Address L. Y., Box No. 207 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant, respectable girl, about sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work; also is able to do plain sewing, assist in washing and ironing. Inquire after 7 o'clock P. M. No. 85 Clinton st., first floor, front room, John Kissenberth.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; has had experience with children; is kind, honest, willing, and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 334 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESbyterian woman, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 428 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, not long in the country; is neat and obliging; can do the work nicely; will go for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 309 7th av., front room, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Cal. at No. 236 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS plain seamstress; has good City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY TWO respectable young girls, to go together in a private boarding-house as chamber-maid and a waitress, who understand their business; good reference if required. Call for two days or address No. 417 West 39th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, who thoroughly understands good family cooking, and can do nice washing and ironing; is willing, and a good, steady girl; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—A VERY CAPABLE NORTH OF IRELAND woman, with best City reference, as cook, or cook and laundress; can fill either position well; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GETS UP ALL kinds of hot and cold dishes and all kinds of entrées; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable Presbyterian women in a private family; one to cook, and the other as waitress and chamber-work, or would do the work of a family between them; best City reference. Apply at No. 428 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; can flute, &c.; good recommendation. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BREAD maker in a private family or boarding-house in City or country; will assist with washing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is a superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THORoughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; a respectable, intelligent, reliable servant; good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., below Henry.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; boning, larding, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT COOK; THORoughly efficient in all sorts of cooking and baking; has three years' reference; is an obliging and pleasing woman. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FRENCH AND English; gets up balls, parties, dinners, &c.; marketing and keeping accounts; first-class caterer; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is kind and fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 28th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AMERican woman as first-class cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, desserts, &c.; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT COOK; THORoughly efficient in all sorts of cooking and baking; has three years' reference; is an obliging and pleasing woman. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a competent and trustworthy girl, with good up-town City reference. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless and wants a good home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A SERVANT TO DO GENeral housework for a small family; chamber-work and fine washing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT lady's maid, with excellent references; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; speaks French and English. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress; City references. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; has six years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who is very careful and fond of children; is also a good family seamstress, and can do many kinds of fancy work; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE ENGLISH girl, with good references; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful as chamber-maid, &c., if required; wages low; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S SICK NURSE; A very reliable, high-toned man, with the best testimonials, both City and elsewhere; will travel to any part; can refer to physicians and high families. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW TO TAKE charge of a baby from birth, or growing children, or to do chamber-work; is a good plain sewer; refers to Rev. Mr. Brown. Call for two days at No. 408 East 19th st., St. George's Chapel of Free Grace.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress, speaking a little English, and understands sewing on machine; good references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSE, IN a private family, to take care of children of any age and sew; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE or chamber-maid; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 517 10th av., second floor.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a Protestant woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 26 South 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT FRENCH girl in private family; best recommendations. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut and fit plain dresses; do all kinds family sewing; operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist with children; has best City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, or do light chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can give good satisfactory reference. Call or address for two days No. 107 3d av., in the fancy store, near 13th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A tidy, respectable English girl; thoroughly understands the duties of either capacity, and is willing and obliging; best City reference; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS; UNderstands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; three years' City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a private family; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 17.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; with first-class City reference. Call on or address W. R. No. 644 6th av., Haney's store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for four days, J. R., No. 301 East Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; a good driver, and always takes good care of horses; can show the best of reference, and is a good vegetable gardener if required. Address W., Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place; can do any kind of rough carpenter work. Address F. C., Thorburn's, No. 15 John st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—ANY GENTLEMAN or lady wishing a first-class single man as coachman and groom, good driver, seven years' best references as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, address P. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS FIRST-class coachman; good City driver; strictly temperate; understands the training and treatment of all classes of horses; good City references. Address T. S., No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR COUNtry; best references from former employers. Call or address I. S. C., in grocery store, No. 245 East 26th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG COLored man, married; City or country; one that understands the care of horses, carriages, and all connected with stable, with good references from last place; wishes a good place in a first-class family. Call at No. 110 Fulton st., corner Henry st., Brooklyn, from 9 till 12.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; Protestant, well qualified, very stylish driver; sober and trustworthy in all his duties; the highest testimonials from Europe; also, the best City references; has lived nine years in one place; will accept moderate wages. Call or address J. H., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a careful City driver, strictly temperate; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address G. G., Box No. 191 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving in either City or country; is a good groom; keeps his turnout in nice order; will furnish most satisfactory City or country reference. Call for J. W. B., at No. 153 West 42d st., for two days.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish married man, (with one child,) who can care and drive horses, milk, do all kinds of gardening, mow lawns, &c.; is capable to take full charge of gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRING A FIRST-class family coachman in every particular, and one who can come with highest City recommendations, can find such by applying for three days at D. Wright's, No. 311 4th av., for C. S.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, strictly temperate, whom he will recommend in every particular; twelve years' best City reference. Call or address for two days W. W., No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; highly recommended by his last employer as an honest, steady young man; best three years' City reference. Call or address B. T., 123 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address P. H., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man in a private family in the country; can plant all vegetables, care and drive horses, milk; his wife is a first-class laundress, and will do the house-work of a small family if required; ten years' experience of the business and has references from each of his employers. Address J. P. L., Woodbridge, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, WAITER, AND Generally Useful Man.—By a reliable, neat, and intelligent young colored man; thoroughly understands his business; very respectful and industrious; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish first-class City references from last employer. Call or address No. 13 Union st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a single young man, Scotch, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (English,) no encumbrance; City references. Address T. K., care Mr. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 4th av.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, DAIRY, &c.—BY A Protestant English married couple, no children, lately landed; man can do all branches of farm-work; also understands the breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., and the rearing of the same; wife is a good cook, butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th avenue.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED twenty-five years, who understands hot and green-house, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as gardener; understands fruit and shade trees, flowers, vegetables; wife as cook or laundress; has three years' good references. Address E. Mathews, Bergen Point Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, PROTESTant; well versed in all the duties of his profession; married; none but those wanting a first-class man need apply. Address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands gardening and farming; also, greenhouses, graperies, laying out new places, and everything connected with a gentleman's place. Address B. V., Box No. 223 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, lawns, farm, stock, poultry, and work on a gentleman's place. Address William, Box No. 200 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; understands his business in all its various branches; small family; first-class references from Scotland and this country. Address L., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, PROTestant; well versed in all the various duties of his profession; married; none but those wanting a first-class man need apply. Address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS MARRIED and has one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has good reference. Address J. H., No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO has first-class references and understands the business in all its branches. Address JOHN C., at seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; UNderstands his business in all the various branches; small family; first-class reference from Scotland and this country. Address Livingston, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY SCOTCHman and wife; man to attend to vegetable garden, wife to do house-work. Address W. P., 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED man; wife and one child; understands his business in all branches, greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, and fruit. For first-class testimonials address present employer. Dr. W. Young, Post Office Box No. 159 Cold-spring, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SMALL family;) will be disengaged middle of March; thoroughly understands the management of store and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies; served a regular apprenticeship; fifteen years' practice. Address R. S., Gardener, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; laying out of a place; best City reference from last employers. Address A. S., 15 John st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M. Box No. 235 Times Office.

HORSE-BREAKER, TRAINER, &c.—BY an American Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who thoroughly understands the breeding of stock, handling, breaking, training, treatment when sick, &c.; is strictly temperate in his habits, and well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN store, outside; eight years' experience in a jewelry store. Call or address Joseph H. Green, No. 16 Minetta st.

TRUCK GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY an English Protestant young man, who understands well both farming and raising all kinds of vegetables; also, the care and driving of horses, caring cattle, milking, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good gardener, both flower and vegetables; can care hot-beds, greenhouse, prune and graft, raise his own plants; also take care of horses, milk, drive, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AGED twenty-one years, who can care horses, drive, milk, take care cattle, do plain gardening and farm-work; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A COLORED MAN WITH good City references as waiter, coachman, groom, or general servant around a gentleman's place in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED BOY OF GOOD ADdress and capable, as waiter, doctor's or office boy. Refers to John H. Houghton, deacon at Trinity Church, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AN OLD NEW-York waiter, as public or private waiter; private preferred. Address Waiter, No. 75 Thompson st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A POSITION OF trust or responsibility as confidential clerk or in any other capacity, either on salary or commission; no objection to travel; very best reference. Address Post Office Box No. 5,447, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) TO work on a farm; man to do general work; must understand plain gardening, the care of horses and stock; wife to make butter and do washing; best of references required. Address FARMER, Post Office Box No. 331 New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE, A French nurse who cannot speak English; a Parisian preferred; one who is not seasick has a good chance of returning to her own country. Address G. T. L., care Lord & Taylor, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; must be a single man, well recommended, and be willing to make himself generally useful. H. M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR COLORED WOMAN, AS good cook and to ass st in the washing and ironing; City reference required. Apply for two days at No. 35 West 39th st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-maid, to use Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE GARCON DE TABLE FRANCAIS DEsire une place dans une famille privée. S'adresser No. 173 West 25th st. A. Cisserand, troisième étage.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM FREND WISHES TO KNOW OF his brother, Henry Frend, from the Parish of Devonshire, England. Address PATRICK O'NEAL, No. 311 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS AND HANNAH THOMPSON; their sister Mary [illegible] Kate wishes to see them. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 7, at 12 noon, CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. HILDRETH. Freight only.

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

CORNWALL, GIBSON........Saturday, March 14
ARRAGON, WESTERN........Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE, DAURE........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE, ROUSSAU........Saturday, April 4
EUROPE, LEMARIE........Saturday, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada..Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
Spain..Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER........

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, March 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, on WEDNESDAY, March 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct)........March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and conveyance of luggage, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES........March 7
GLAMORGAN........March 21
PEMBROKE........April 4
ANDES........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$38

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 7.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL........March 17
CORINTH........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS........March 6
ETNA........March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the City Record, copies for sale at Room No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY REMARKABLE FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES.

A pair of the noblest and finest specimens, descendants of that celebrated sire Solbell, and favorably known in Western New-York,

CONSTELLATION OF MONROE,

are now offered for sale. They are six years old this coming Spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, under the standard; rich dark steel gray with black points, now commencing to dapple out very nicely; very closely matched, extremly stylish, and very extraordinary fine drivers.

SOUND AND KIND.

These noble, fine size, beautiful color, rangey, lengthy, tasty form, stylish, lofty, majestic movement, with kind disposition, renders them one of the very best and most desirable pair of

COACH HORSES

that can be bought out in the Empire State. They can be seen at San Francisco Stables, Utica, N. Y.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—HALF OF A large and commodious private stable in 9th st., with yard attached, will be let cheaply to a good tenant. Apply at No. 21 East 9th st.

HORSE FOR SALE—OVER SIXTEEN HANDS; very stylish; warranted sound and very kind. Stable, No. 208 East 20th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for small families, we offer at moderate prices. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st. First-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers, also Proprietors of Highland House, Garrison.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS.—THIRD FLOOR; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.

A suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra width; superior location.

5TH AV., NO. 288.

Two extra large and handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, without board; private family.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, large, sunny front room and communicating bedroom on second floor; also, other rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO LET FRONT rooms on second or third floor, (newly furnished,) with board; terms moderate; house new, brown stone, occupied by owner. No. 330 West 46th st.

HANDSOME PARLOR BEDROOM TO RENT by the year to a gentleman, with breakfast or full board; family small and quiet, without children; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

A large room, with board, to rent, or rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a doctor's office.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR furnished front room to let to one or two gentlemen.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, AT NO. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME LARGE front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS can be obtained, with first-class board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Mrs. FLAGG, at No. 434 5th av., is ready to receive applications for apartments or an exclusive cottage for the season at Newport.

Location one of the finest on the island.

Englewood House.

Now open for Spring or Summer boarders. Apply to Proprietor, Englewood House.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

BOARD WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND DAUGHTER wish a furnished room or rooms for light housekeeping, below 34th st.; quiet neighborhood; private family; moderate price, which must be stated. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.

11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 4, 1874.

Proposals for laying and ballasting two additional main tracks upon the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Rochester, will be received until MONDAY, March 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Contracts, specifications, and blank propositions can be obtained at this office, and also from the Assistant Engineers upon the line.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Ballasting," and forwarded to the undersigned, at Albany.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM-TUG.

Sealed proposals for building a steam-tug will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX........Acting Manager

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1. The screaming burletta, HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS, with Mr. FOX as Twin, Hercules, Ajax, the Dying Gladiator, Venus, and Atlas.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS' act, Orlanonides.
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.
4. World's Champion Skaters, GOODRICH and CURTIS.
5. Prof. J. L. DAVIS' school of trained dogs, in their marvel doings.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, arranged by Mons. GROSSI, maitre, introducing the RIGL SISTERS, and a grand corps, and entitled FAIRY HOMES.
7. The WILSON BROTHERS' PYRAMID SOMERSAULTS.
8. The MARTENS' celebrated CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by Mr. FOX'S irresistably comic pantomime, LES DEUX FUGITIFS.

JACQUES STROP........Mr. G. L. FOX
Robert Macaire........Mr. C. K. FOX

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!!!

FIFTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

WIENIAWSKI!

Mlle. TORRIANI AND M. VICTOR CAPOUL,

of the

STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

GILMORE'S ENTIRE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND!

☞ SUNDAY EVENING, March 8. ☜

*** Seats can now be secured. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF ITALIAN OPERA by the DI MURSKA ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, (Friday,) March 6,

FAUST,

in which

Mlle. EMMA SOREL,

who has been the leading prima donna in Mexico during the past season, will make her first appearance in America as

MARGHERITA.

Mlle. SOREL, Signor VIZZANI, Signor MARI, Signor ROSSI-GALLI, LYDECKER, and others.

SATURDAY, March 7,

GRAND FAREWELL DI MURSKA MATINEE,

At 1:30 P. M.

The entire opera of

MARTHA,

with Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA for the first time as

LADY HENRIETTA,

and the second act of

DINORAH,

comprising the celebrated SHADOW SONG, for the first time in New-York, by Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.

POPULAR PRICES.

General admission, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12,

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

and positively last appearance of

EUROPE'S GREATEST VIOLINIST,

HENRI WIENIAWSKI,

prior to his departure for Havana on the 14th inst., on which extraordinary occasion the following UNEQUALED COMBINATION of eminent artists will appear:

Miss G. RIDGEWAY, M. V. CAPOUL,
M. V. MAUREL, Signor P. FERRANTI,

AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Conductor........CARL BERGMANN
Accompanist........L. REMBIELINSKI

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can now be obtained at box-office of Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE HARRISON.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The dashing young comedienne, Miss ALICE HARRISON, in her protean drama of the BOY DETECTIVE.	The celebrated native artist, Mr. J. Z. LITTLE, in his own drama, SANTIAGO AVENGED.

All the specialties. Both DAY and NIGHT.

MONDAY next, BERTHA, the Sewing-machine Girl.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

DI MURSKA'S FAREWELL.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
AT 1:30 P. M.
MARTHA AND DINORAH.

Popular Prices.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 P. M. precisely.

German Liederkranz. Grand testimonial concert to A. PAUR, Conductor of the society, with the kind assistance of Miss Anna Simon, soprano; Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. A. Sohst, baritone; Mr. F. Steins, baritone, and Mr. H. Trost, basso. Full chorus and grand orchestra. Max Bruce's "Odyssee" to be performed for the only time in public.

Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; to be had at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, or from any member.

H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,

IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1874.

FRA DIAVOLO.

SATURDAY EVENING, (by general request,)

DON JUAN.

POPULAR PRICES.

MR. TRENOR GIVES A RECEPTION DANSANTE THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 6th inst., at 8. CARDS AT LYRIC HALL, 6th av., Reservoir Park.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.

ja16-law6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c.

n14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
Executrices.

d12-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
Administrators.

ja16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS,
H. R. DEMILT,
Executors.

f13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-law6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-law6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

ja23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. KENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-law6mF* CATHARINE E. KENNERT, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—IL TROVATORE. NILSSON.

Sixth subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (FRIDAY) March 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.

IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.

LEONORA........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
AZUCENA........Miss A. L. CARY
MANRICO........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
COUNT DI LUNA........Signor DEL PUENTE

SCOLARA, BOY, COONEY, &c.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor MUZIO

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 7, at 1:30 P. M., FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE (this season.)

MIGNON—NILSSON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........MIGNON

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAPOUL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock,

LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........VALENTINE

Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

MARTHA—NILSSON.

Seats at Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

M. VICTOR MAUREL'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, in which Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Mlle. TORRIANI, CAPOUL, SCOLARA, BOY, &c., will appear in a Grand Concert and in acts of different Operas, on

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock,

ASSISTED BY M. WIENIAWSKI.

SEATS FOR THE BENEFIT NOW ON SALE AS ABOVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON MATINEE.

FIRST NILSSON MATINEE (this season.)

Second Grand Matinée of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 7, at 1:30 P. M.

MIGNON—NILSSON.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........MIGNON

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY, CAPOUL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor MUZIO

GENERAL ADMISSION, TWO (2) DOLLARS.

Reserved seats, (all parts,) $3. Seats at Academy and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY.—MAUREL BENEFIT. NILSSON.

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, AT 8,

Grand Extra Night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Mons. V. MAUREL'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, at 8 o'clock,

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,

TORRIANI, CAPOUL, SCOLARA, BOY, &c.,

in a Grand Concert, assisted by

M. WIENIAWSKI.

After which the Third Act of ERNANI.

TORRIANI, CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA.

To be followed by Third Act of RIGOLETTO.

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI. Mons. V. MAUREL.

Followed by the Great Sensation,

LES DEUX AVENGLES—(The Two Blind Men.)

VICTOR CAPOUL, VICTOR MAUREL.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor........Mr. S. BEHRENS

Seats now at Academy; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

MLLE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.

The management have the honor to announce that the FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, prior to her departure for California and Europe, will commence at the above theatre under the direction of C. A. Chizzola, on

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874,

and continue two weeks, when the musical and comical Parisian sensation,

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,

will be reproduced by the celebrated artists who appeared, with such unequivocal success, in its earlier representations.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra, New Scenery, &c.

Musical Conductor........Mons. C. VON GHELE

General admission, $1; orchestra sofas, $2; orchestra stalls, $1 50; balcony fauteuil, $2; dress circle, $1; second balcony, 75c.; gallery, 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Lyceum Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

DI MURSKA'S FAREWELL.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
AT 1:30 P. M.
MARTHA AND DINORAH.

Popular Prices.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE.

58th st., near Lexington av.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

by the

MURRAY HILL AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,

in aid of

THE POOR OF THE NINETEENTH WARD,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1874,

under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Relief Committee,

on which occasion will be produced

A MORNING CALL

and

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Tickets, at $1 each, can be had of the following committee:

Gen. F. SIGEL, Register, City Hall.
Gen. T. W. CONWAY, No. 25 Beekman place.
THEO. C. POHLE, No. 120 East 56th st.
EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, No. 18 West 43d st.
SIGMUND KOHN, No. 802 3d av.
E. T. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 286 Bowery.

Reserved seats and boxes can be had of CHARLES G. BULL, No. 236 East 49th st., or at the door on the evening of the performance.

Doors open at 7:30. Curtin rises at 8.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS' MATINEE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 7, at 2.,

THEODORE THOMAS'

FOURTH GRAND MATINEE.

Symphony, No. 8, F, Op. 93 (by request)........Beethoven

Aria, "Shall I in Mamre's Fertile Plains," (Joshua,)........Handel

Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.

Serenade, No. 3, in D minor, Op. 69, (new)....Volkmann

Violoncello Obligato, by Mr. LOUIS LUEBECK.

Introduction and Finale, Tristan and Isolde........Wagner

Arietta, In questa tomba oscura........Beethoven

Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.

Symphonic Poem, Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo........Liszt

Admission tickets, $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, THEM BROWN BOYS OF BROWNTOWN, for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) 5th av. and 45th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1874.

Tickets 50 cents.

For sale at

Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel;
Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel;
R. K. McCullough, No. 922 Broadway;
Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 672 6th av.;
W. H. Jackson & Co., No. 846 6th av.;
Charles Cuns, No. 851 6th av.,

and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

DI MURSKA'S FAREWELL.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
AT 1:30 P. M.
MARTHA AND DINORAH.

Popular Prices.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, AT 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the People, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M., on SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

The lecture will be delivered by Prof. CHARLES F. CHANDLER, President of the Board of Health, on HEALTH AND HEALTH LAWS.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

WANTED—TO DISPOSE OF A GIRL'S SCHOOL in this City; best of connections and locality. Applications must be made immediately, or addressed by letter, with references, to SCHOOL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT, EXperienced in teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; terms moderate; references. Address A. G. T., Times West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30. Box-offices open day and night.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager

CHARITY.

A MOST ELECTRICAL SUCCESS!!! ALTERNATING Tears, Laughter and Resounding Applause.

CHARITY.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Dr. Athelney........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey........Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington........Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
The Footman........Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Mrs. Vanbrugh........Miss ADA DYAS
Eve........Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline........Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!!
ACT II.—Caius Smailius smiles on his descendant.
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits!

*** Mr. DALY begs to announce that in view of the great and instantaneous hit of Mr. Gilbert's brilliant comedy—the production of Monsieur Alphonse and all other novelties are

POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, who will appear during the week in some of her GRANDEST PERSONATIONS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,

DEBORAH.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,

THREE ACTS OF MARY STUART,

and the petite comedy in one act entitled,

COME HERE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,

Shakespeare's great Tragedy of Macbeth.

LADY MACBETH........Mme. JANAUSCHEK

In active preparation Shakespeare's Grand Play of HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHARINE........Mme. JANAUSCHEK

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,

DION BOUCICAULT WILL APPEAR.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

88th to 95th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.	SATURDAY, MARCH 7, AT 1:30, FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

NINETEENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK in the comedy series.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

LAST NIGHT

of Lord Lytton's great comedy of

MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

LAST MONEY MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1:30.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING will be presented Coleman's comedy of

THE HEIR AT LAW,

in which

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,

having recovered from a long and severe illness, will reappear.

In active preparation, Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama of

THE VETERAN.

BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.

Open 7; curtain 7:45.

NEW ERA IN FAMILY AMUSEMENTS.

FINEST AND LARGEST VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.

ALL NATIONS UNDER CONTRIBUTION

To furnish the most appalling, wonderful, quaint, curious, emotional, beautiful, amusing, and artistic exhibition of human skill and art ever attempted in any country. Entire change of programme weekly.

THIS WEEK THE BERGER FAMILY.

The most delightful, musical, and Protean wonders of the age, with fifty new specialty artists, all planets in the dramatic firmament.

EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, balcony and orchestra, $1.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Open 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.

THE BEAUTIFUL ILLUSION OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned PRAEGER FAMILY will present in the Lectorium their unique musical novelties on the melophone, zither, and mandolin, with Swiss warblings, cat duets, &c.

ADMISSION, $1; NO EXTRAS.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

LEATHERSTOCKING; LEATHERSTOCKING; Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

STAR COMBINATION CAST.

PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THRILLING HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.

Last Matinée SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, March 9, Mr. FRANK MAYO in the great American Idyll, DAVY CROCKETT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

DI MURSKA'S FAREWELL.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
AT 1:30 P. M.
MARTHA AND DINORAH.

Popular Prices.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (FOURTEENTH,) SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

MARCH 3. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH fifty rooms, with lease of three years from May 1, 1874, on Broadway, Albany, N. Y., one door below the Delavan House, and running through to new depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. For particulars and a diagram of same inquire of Mrs. SARAH DONCASTER, No. 201 Chambers st., New-York City.

TO MERCHANTS.

A RARE CHANCE

is now presented (by recent consolidation and changes) to a practical merchant having requisite capital to establish a first-class DRY-GOODS house in a growing Western city. Address Lock Box No. 185, Lockport, N. Y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COAL BUSINESS; established and profitable trade; two yards, fine offices; two-thirds interest for $8,000 to $10,000; rare opportunity. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

STEAM FACTORY IN THE TWENTY-THIRD Ward, close to depot in Morrisania, for sale, or will lease on easy terms; boiler and engine in good order. GEO. H. ALLISON & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

$30,000.—THE ADVERTISER WILL put this sum, with services, in a satisfactory business. Address E., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents for New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S UNITED STATES Stammering Institute, No. 417 4th av., New-York. No references. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES AND AWARDING OF PRIZES.

A large and interested audience assembled last evening at Association Hall, on the occasion of the Fourteenth Annual Commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College. Among those on the platform were Edmund Dwight, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Robert L. Stuart, S. A. Jones, M. D., Profs. J. W. Dowling, F. S. Bradford, E. M. Kellogg, F. W. Allen, Wm. Tod Helmuth, C. F. Liebold, S. Lilienthal, Henry D. Paine, G. S. Alden, Charles Avery, LL. D., Adrian J. Ebell, R. H. Lyon, and others. In the absence of the President of the Board of Trustees, Hon. S. H. Wales, Edmund Dwight occupied the chair, and conferred degrees. Prof. J. W. Dowling, M.D., Register, reported progress on the part of the college, and observed that while there was but fifty in the class three years ago, in the Class of 1874 there were 105. He complimented the graduates on the manner in which they passed a particularly difficult examination—such a one as they would never again be called upon to stand. In reference to their new hospital, which he stated last year would be in good working condition at the present time, he stated that the location originally selected was No. 26 Gramercy Park, which was entirely satisfactory to the Board of Trustees. Objections, however, were made on the part of those residing on the park that contagion might be communicated by flies, &c., and reluctantly they were compelled to look out for new quarters. The next site determined upon was at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, but here the same objection was raised, with a like result, and now they were looking for a place up town where there were neither neighbors nor flies [applause.] He trusted that at their next meeting the hospital would be in a flourishing condition. The following graduates then received medical certificates at the hands of Mr. Dwight. George A. Adams, New-Jersey; D. A. Babcock, Massachusetts; R. A. Bennett, New-Hampshire; J. Bowman, Michigan; F. H. Boynton, New-York; L. R. Brainard, New-York; E. E. Case, Connecticut; Louis B. Couch, Massachusetts; O. H. Crosby, New-York; G. D. Dresser, Maine; G. S. Farmer, New-York; G. W. Flagg, Massachusetts; T. Boets, Connecticut; Edward E. Fuller, (M. D.,) New-York; H. Gilbert, Ontario; W. H. Griffith, New-York; C. B. Holmes, New-York; Leander P. Jones, Connecticut; C. S. Kingsbury, New-Hampshire; R. J. Krebs, Pennsylvania; O. D. Kingsley, (M. D.,) C. J. Miller, W. E. Rounds, H. C. Smith, New-York; R. M. Stone, Iowa; E. P. Strunk, W. H. Toby, James E. Tufts, C. E. Van Cleef, New-York; Henry A. Wilcox, Vermont; S. Worth, California; H. S. York, New-York.

Dr. C. S. Kingsbury delivered the valedictory on the part of the graduating class. In choice and well-adapted terms he expressed the sentiment of the class to maintain unsullied the honor of the profession to which they were just admitted members, and to oppose, by every honorable means, quackery in its every phase. He cordially acknowledged the deep debt of gratitude they owed to the Faculty, and he earnestly trusted that they would never have occasion to feel ashamed of the Class of 1874. In his words of farewell to his classmates he besought them to encourage kindly relations with brother practitioners, irrespective of sectarian prejudice, and by a steady, thoughtful attention to the duties of their profession to merit public confidence and regard. [Applause.]

On the part of the Faculty R. H. Lyon, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, delivered the valedictory. Having commended the graduates for their diligence and successful attainment of the medical degree in a homely manner, he offered some salutary suggestions for their future guidance. There were certain topics which they should carefully consider and bear in mind in their professional life. One was that in voluntarily assuming the medical profession they should understand that homeopathy was not simply a mere branch of medicine consisting in the administering of certain doses, but included a thorough acquaintance with the various departments of medicine. Another topic was that their profession was essentially a liberal one, liberal not merely because of acquired love, but in the spirit and teachings of the science itself. A mistake too often committed was the adoption of a profession as a means of living. Such a motive afforded no incentive to high scientific attainment, and rarely if ever led to instruction. He reminded them that they should not be satisfied now that they had obtained their degree, but that they should continue to work assiduously the better to benefit humanity. Above all things they should remember that without integrity and honesty of purpose success was bereft of its great charm.

The prizes were then presented by Profs. Helmuth, Lilienthal, and Allen. The Lilienthal prize, consisting of a gold medal, was awarded to W. E. Rounds for the best clinical report. The second prize, on the same subject, was given to Theodore Wildes. The Allen prize, a gold medal, was given to L. B. Couch for a splendid original investigation into the properties of prussic acid. The Professor made an appeal for a laboratory where such experiments could be made. The Helmuth prize, a silver medal with gold mounting, for the best report of surgical clinics, was given to R. M. Stone. The Allen prize, "Frey on the Microscope," was awarded to Arthur Beach for the best examination in histology.

The following junior students who passed a successful examination were awarded certificates: Richard K. Valentine, Walter W. French, Henry D. Baldwin, Edmund L. Wyman, William G. Hartley, Arthur T. Sherman, Alfred Wanstall, George A. Terhune, Henry J. Anderson, Perley H. Mason, Richard B. Sullivan, Arthur Beach, John Lance, J. M. Price, J. M. Dart, Miner W. Gallup, Fred. W. Bradbury, Arthur T. Hills, Chas. E. Rowell, Francis A. Gile, Horace H. Tinker, John Merritt, Charles P. Saxton, O. L. Jenkins, Hugh M. Smith, Theo. H. Baldwin, Geo. H. Routledge, Albert T. Piper, J. A. Winans, Rev. F. Oertel.

The proceedings terminated with the benediction. Subsequently the annual Faculty supper took place at the Hotel Brunswick.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK—VALUE OF THE UNUSED MATERIAL—FURTHER AID NEEDED.

The Brooklyn Bridge—or, to use the official title of the company, the New-York Bridge—whose two unfinished piers tower from opposite points on the East River, is unquestionably the greatest public work which at this moment attracts the attention of the citizen and the tax-payer in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Indeed, no good Brooklynite thinks of embarking on the ferry-boat without first glancing up at "the bridge," to see that it hasn't drifted away during the night, or sunk into the treacherous East River mud at its base. Unlike the Philadelphia centennial, it cannot be suppressed in its infancy, for it has already got beyond that interesting period. A public work of the character of the bridge, on which $4,000,000 have been already expended, cannot be abandoned, even temporarily, without permanent injury. That this is the case, a glance at the present condition of the work plainly shows. The first stone of the foundation was laid on the 15th of June, 1870, and the last, up to the present time, on the 23th of November, 1873. During that period and the preceding time occupied in surveys and the laying of the caisson, $4,276,124 89 has been expended upon the prosecution of the work. This sum has sufficed to pay for $735,000 worth of land already taken, and to raise the pier and towers on the Brooklyn side to the height of 222 feet above high water, and on the New-York side, the pier alone to a height of 120 feet. Twelve feet of masonry remain to be added on the Brooklyn side to complete the towers to the crown of the arch, and fifteen feet more to the top of the entire structure. On the New-York side, of course, the whole of the three towers remains to be constructed. Then comes the complicated and expensive superstructure of iron and steel, the enormous wrought-iron cables, and other items, to say nothing of some $2,922,000 worth of land yet to be purchased, and the avenues and approaches on either side. The entire cost has been fixed, after a careful estimate, at $13,045,065 67, leaving nearly $9,000,000 yet to be raised and expended before the bridge can be opened to the public. As the work now stands large quantities of perishable material, in the shape of machinery, posts, beams, frame-work, &c., are employed in the work of construction. The wooden centring of the two arches on the Brooklyn side alone cost in the neighborhood of $5,000. In the event of abandonment, even temporarily, all this would suffer material detriment. The material at the Brooklyn yard is valued at $50,000, at Red Hook at $10,000, at the anchorage at $10,000, and at the New-York tower at $36,000. This does not include $235,000 worth of stone and granite which the company have now on hand. There are two steam engines on the Brooklyn tower, several more in the Brooklyn yard, two on the New-York pier, and four more at Red Hook. All this machinery and material could not be allowed to remain idle for any length of time without detriment to the company's interests, to say nothing of the amount already invested in the bridge, the interest on which would remain a dead loss, both to the cities which have invested and to the private stockholders. The Board of Directors of the Bridge, at their late informal meeting, gave this subject their careful consideration. A slight difference of opinion was manifested between the private stockholders and the representatives of the cities in relation to the stock held by New-York and Brooklyn. There was none however in relation to the main features of a bill which has been drawn up and will be soon submitted to the Legislature, and which provides for the further investment by the two cities in the stock of the company, with the consent of the tax-payers and in such manner as may best please them. The directors have concluded that the cities must put their shoulders to the wheel to insure the completion of this great enterprise so certain to be beneficial to both, and which it would be sheer madness to abandon at its present stage. They also look forward to the gradual withdrawal of the private stockholders, and the assumption and control of the work by the chosen representatives of the cities. The bridge will in time be made free, and the numberless benefits which will surely flow from its successful completion, become the common property of the municipalities which have already invested so largely in it.

LECTURE BY PROF. PEABODY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Prof. Andrew P. Peabody, of Harvard University, delivered the first of the Ely Course of Lectures, last evening, in Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison square. The series, which will consist of a course of ten lectures, are in connection with the Union Theological Seminary, and bear upon the comparative evidences of science and Christianity. The lecture last night was on the evidence of testimony concerning the antiquity and authorship of the Gospel. The proceedings were opened with the singing of the seventeenth part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm, after which Dr. Adams introduced the lecturer. Prof. Peabody premised by saying that good men in every age were afraid of the investigation of truth, believing that verities might be unsettled which they had come to consider as eternal. But, after all, he said, these apprehensions were virtual infidelity, and did more injury to the cause of religion than could be done by open and bitter enmity. True, science and true religion, he maintained, could in no way contradict each other. The higher gifts of nature should correspond to the writings of revelation. Science was not speculation, but knowledge; not half truths, but whole truths; not resting upon mere hypothesis, but upon principles. He had yet to learn that there is any repugnance or antagonism between science and Christianity. He did not regard the development theory, which had been widely received among scientific men, as hostile to religion. On the contrary, there were many reasons why these theories should be regarded in a different sense. Were men to trace their ancestry to apes and frogs they might have some compensation in the idea of a posterity of angels as superior to themselves as they are to the brutes from which the advocates of the development theory would have it that they are sprung. But the people who maintained this theory had not fulfilled in its sustainment the first conditions which science exacts, they had not produced any direct evidence to support their views. How different was it in this respect as to the Christ of history, of the Gospel, and of the Church. The authenticity of the evangelical narrative of what Jesus Christ did, was self-evident. The very discrepancies, omissions, and repetitions were to every candid inquirer evidences of the authenticity of that narrative. The lecturer maintained that we have in it record of revelation and divine truth that cannot be controverted. The proposition he hoped to maintain in the course of lectures which he proposed to deliver, was that science and Christianity, so far from being hostile, rested, in fact, on the same basis, and must stand or fall together. Science rested on a basis of cumulative and transmitted testimony, and so it was with the Gospels. His first inquiry, therefore, would be as to the genuineness, that is, their authorship by the men whose names they bear. In reasoning on this matter, he took no advantage from the fact that the Gospels are sacred books. He took them rather as books of contested origin, which have come down from a remote period, and he maintained that there were no books of antiquity the authenticity of which they had such reason to feel assured of as the genuineness of these four Gospels.

DEATH OF ADA CLARE.

It will be remembered a short time ago THE TIMES exclusively annnounced the fact that Mrs. Ada Noyes *née* Ada Clare had been bitten in the face and badly disfigured by a pet dog. Mrs. Noyes died of hydrophobia, at her residence, No. 166 Bleecker street, on Wednesday night. Yesterday Coroner Kessler held an inquest. Mrs. Marcus, the proprietor of the boarding-house, No. 166 Bleecker street, testified that on the morning of Jan. 20 Mrs. Noyes was bitten in the face by a pet dog with which she was playing. Dr. S. R. Elliott, of the New-York Hotel, testified that he cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. Met Mrs. Noyes at the Grand Central depot, on last Monday night, she was delirious and ghastly in appearance, she thought the other passengers in the train wanted to kill her. She died with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony. Ada Clare was born in Charleston, S. C., and was for some years famous as a member of the celebrated Bohemian Club, which met in Pfaff's, on Broadway. She was known as the Queen of the Bohemians. She attained celebrity as a writer of sketches, and published a novel called *Only A Woman's Heart*, which, although a failure, bore impress of true talent. She returned to the stage soon after, and married Mr. Noyes, an actor of some note. After the occurrence of the sad accident which resulted in her death, she went to Rochester to play with Lucille Western. While on the stage in Rochester she was seized with hydrophobia, and at once brought to this City. The symptoms grew in intensity, until on Wednesday evening her agony became so great that she implored her husband to shoot her, and begged Dr. Carnochan to bleed her to death. Opiates were administered, which, to some extent, relieved her sufferings, and she died calmly.

HOW THOMAS C. FIELDS DISPOSED OF HIS PROPERTY.

The news that Thomas C. Fields, following the example of his former chiefs, had been conveying away his real estate caused considerable comment in the City yesterday. His object was immediately surmised to be the defrauding of his numerous creditors, among whom are the people of the State of New-York. A reporter of THE TIMES ascertained the following facts in connection with the transaction: The records of the Register's Office show that on Wednesday last an instrument was there filed showing that on the 19th of June, 1873, Thomas C. Fields conveyed a tract of land bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets to one Jane Kerr, of Fordham. The deed was executed at Antwerp, Belgium, and was acknowledged by the donor before James Riley Weaver, the American Consul there. Another deed, filed also on Wednesday, conveys the same property from Mrs. Kerr to Elizabeth W. Garrett, also of Fordham. The consideration paid in the first instance to Field was $100,000. The consideration in the second case was only $1. On examining the judgment docket of the County Clerk's Office it was found that in the case of The People of the State of New-York, conducted by Attorney General Barlow, against Thomas C. Fields, judgment for the sum of $563,651 80 was given against the defendant in the Supreme Court of Albany County on the 1st of July, 1873. It was docketed in New-York on the 5th of July, 1873. Whether the deed purporting to be executed at Antwerp on the 19th of June, 1873, was made in good faith and not for the purpose of defrauding creditors, and whether a valuable consideration was paid for it or not, before the docketing of the State's judgment, is a matter which will be determined in the courts. There is also a prior judgment for $1,302 89 against the same defendant upon the County Clerk's docket. Sheriff Brennan, who was in office at the time these judgments were docketed, could not be found yesterday, but a gentleman in charge of his office said that executions had been issued, and all Mr. Fields' real estate levied upon a long time ago. He ridiculed the idea of his trying to defraud creditors by a transfer of property at this late date.

EX-PRESIDENT BAEZ RELEASED FROM ARREST.

In the suit of Davis Hatch against Buenaventura Baez, Ex-President of the San Domingo Republic, to recover $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, Judge Pratt yesterday rendered the following decision on the order to show cause why the order for the arrest of Baez, procured on last Saturday, should not be vacated:

Davis Hatch *vs.* Buenaventura Baez.—Upon reading and filing the order to show cause made herein by Mr. Justice Gilbert, on the 3d day of March inst., and the affidavit of Buenaventura Baez, the defendant, on which said order was granted, and the counter affidavit of Davis Hatch, the plaintiff; and after hearing Mr. Van Wagner and Mr. Choate for the defendant in behalf of their motion to vacate the order of arrest granted herein by Mr. Justice Pratt on the 28th day of February, 1874, holding the said defendant to bail in the sum of $25,000, and Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Cross for the plaintiff, in opposition to said motion, and due deliberation having been had, it is ordered that the said order of arrest be, and the same is hereby vacated, and that the said defendant be and he is hereby discharged from custody thereunder, with $10 costs to the defendant.
C. E. PRATT, J. S. C.

Application was made to Judge Pratt yesterday, by counsel for J. M. Columbani, for an order of arrest against Ex-President Baez. The affidavit upon which the application was founded sets forth that Columbani, a citizen of the United States was falsely imprisoned by Baez, in San Domingo in 1870. Columbani claims $200,000 damages. The order of arrest was denied by Judge Pratt.

THE CHURCH-STREET OPENING.

Controller Green was yesterday served with a demand for the payment of $920,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the following parties in consequence of a trespass upon and conversion of their property in the opening and extension of Church street in 1869: Adams Express Company, $200,000; United States Express Company, $75,000; Wm. Phyfe, $85,000; James D. Phyfe $85,000; Patrick Dollard, $45,000; James Fitzgerald, $45,000; Forrester & Co., $75,000; Wm. Nordseik, $35,000; Francis S. Wynkoop, $75,000; Albert Weislahan, $100,000; C. M. Connolly and others, executors, $100,000. Payment and settlement was also demanded to the amount of $6,310 by the following persons for the return of assessments paid upon their lots for the opening of said street: Patrick Dollard, $2,000; James D. Phyfe, $1,900; Wm. Phyfe, $2,410.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS NOMINATED FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

THE NOMINATION NOT CONFIRMED—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY HIM RELATIVE TO CHARLICK AND MATSELL—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3:30 o'clock yesterday. Unusual interest was attached to the session owing to the announcement that the Mayor would submit to the board a nominee for Police Commissioner. The gallery and body of the chamber were filled with politicians and others interested in the proceedings.

After organizing, Alderman McCafferty presented a petition on behalf of the stone-cutters of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, remonstrating against the reduction of their wages, and the employment of non-residents in the departments. The petition, on motion of Alderman Morris, was referred to the joint committee appointed to investigate municipal affairs. A communication was received from a Mr. Nolan, asking the board to approve of his design for a horizontal broad-gauge, double-track, elevated rapid-transit railroad. [Laughter.] It was placed on file. A resolution requesting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to set apart property on the north side of Sixty-seventh street, in the vicinity of Mount Sinai Hospital and other charitable institutions, for an engine-house, was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

At this point a communication was received from the Mayor nominating Mr. George H. Andrews for Police Commissioner. The nomination was laid over, and the regular order of business was resumed.

The Mayor's nomination of Thomas McCormick as Inspector of Weights and Measures, in place of his brother, Nicholas McCormack, deceased, was called up for confirmation. Alderman Van Schaick urged the confirmation of the nominee.

Alderman McCafferty hoped the matter would be laid over. He was in receipt of letters from merchants complaining of oppressions. The exactions of these inspectors were most intolerable, and if Mr. McCormack was guilty of them he should not be appointed.

The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 10 to 4.

The nomination of Elijah W. Roe, as Sealer of Weights and Measures, was next called up.

Alderman McCafferty said that time should be given to inquire into the qualifications of the candidate. He did not think that any of the men appointed by the Mayor—whether Heads of Departments or inspectors—had any reason to be proud of their action. Their extravagance was well known. If they only took into consideration a recent investigation of one of the departments they would not approve of any candidate without making due inquiry as to his character and fitness. The nomination was then confirmed—10 to 4.

Alderman Monheimer here moved that when the board adjourn it adjourn for two weeks, namely, until the 19th inst.

Alderman Gilon opposed the motion on the ground that there was a large amount of business to be transacted.

Alderman Monheimer said that the adjournment was necessary, as the matter of the reorganization of the Assistant Aldermen would not be decided before that time.

Alderman Billings—We should meet before that to take action on the nomination for Police Commissioner. As the Police Board stands now it is two against two, so that public business may be delayed. It is then necessary to have another Commissioner, and to take action on the name which has been sent to the board.

Alderman McCafferty—The gentleman has furnished the very best argument for a postponement. If anything good can come out of the Police Board it is when they stand two against two.

Alderman Van Schaick—The gentleman nominated is a Tax Commissioner, and he should get two weeks' time to make up his mind before he accepts the office.

Alderman McCafferty—Are you sure he can get it? [Laughter.]

Alderman Morris moved that the Board adjourn until Thursday next. The motion was lost, and Alderman Monheimer's resolution to adjourn for two weeks was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Aldermen Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, McCafferty, Monheimer, Ottendorer, Reilly, Van Schaick—8.

NAYS.—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Falconer, Gilon, Lysaght, Morris—6.

The board then unanimously confirmed the nomination of Alexander W. Clarke as City Marshal.

A report was presented by the Potters' Field Investigating Committee, of which the following is the substance:

The committee have made a thorough investigation of the burial of Nathaniel French, and have learned much connected with the mode of burial in the City Cemetery, and also in regard to the treatment of patients in the City hospitals, but not directly connected with the particular case under consideration. It is clear in the minds of your committee that there was sufficient evidence and property in the possession of the officials connected with the Department of Charities to warrant the conviction that Mr. French's body would be sought after at some future time, that they could easily have ascertained that he had numerous friends in this City, by merely tracing the circumstances attending his death in the different institutions under their charge, but it does not appear that notice of his death was ever sent from the Charity Hospital to Bellevue, from which place he had been removed, nor to the Warden in charge. To prevent in future such outrages, the committee offer the following ordinance for adoption:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are hereby instructed and required to advertise in the *City Record* on the day succeeding the death of any stranger or unknown person who may die in any of the public institutions, a full description of such person and a statement of all property found in his or her possession, with all such information likely to lead to the identification of said person.

SEC. 2. Hereafter all interments in the City Cemetery on Hart's Island shall be in trenches, to be numbered, commencing with No. 1; every trench shall contain 150 bodies and no more, and each coffin shall be numbered by iron figures or engraved into the lid or corner of such coffin. Each grave shall be marked with a stone slab, inscribed with the number of the coffin, and every trench shall be marked with the first and last number of the interment, and a fence be erected inclosing every trench in a substantial manner, leaving proper space for the inspection of the stones.

SEC. 3. A register of burials shall be kept by the Superintendent or other persons in charge of the City Cemetry, which shall be so arranged that the names of the person interred shall be numbered to correspond with the numbers on the head-boards of the tiers of coffins deposited in each trench, and shall be accessible at all reasonable times for the inspection of the public, or the use of any person desiring to ascertain the particular place in which any person may be buried. A duplicate copy of such register shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The report was laid over.

Before the board adjourned several Aldermen, including Messrs. Van Schaick and McCafferty, agreed to put the following questions to Mr. Andrews, the nominee for Police Commissioner, before voting on his confirmation:

First—Have you made any pledge to act in accord with Oliver Charlick?

Second—Have you made any pledge, or is it in any way implied, that you will vote to retain George W. Matsell as Superintendent of Police?

Have you agreed, or is it understood, that you are to pursue any defined policy regarding political matters, and if so, what is that policy?

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Mr. George H. Andrews, who has been nominated by the Mayor for the office of Police Commissioner, was born in this City on the 3d of September, 1821, and his father having been an educational professor, he had unusual advantages in an educational point of view. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and was soon promoted to the position of reporter. In the year 1848 his services were further recognized by the proprietor of the paper by making him publisher and associate editor, in which position he exercised considerable influence over political movements, acting in concert with the leaders of the old Whig Party. In the year 1854 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and in 1856 was the Republican candidate for the same office, but was defeated on both occasions. In 1858 Mr. Andrews removed his residence to Springfield, Otsego County, and in 1863 he was elected State Senator, and after the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected by his constituents. Mr. Andrews displayed considerable ability as a Senator. In 1865 he was selected by the Governor as one of the Commissioners to obtain a reduction of the quota assigned to this State in the call of the General Government, and in this he acquitted himself with marked success. He devised a plan which received the indorsement of President Lincoln, and harmonized all the differences that had arisen between the State and Federal authorities. During the Know-nothing riots of 1854, in Williamsburg, Mr. Andrews took a prominent part in aiding Mayor Wall to suppress the riots, and was most active in preventing a contemplated attack on the Powers Street Roman Catholic Church. In 1869 he was appointed a Commissioner of Taxes, and in 1872, under the new charter, he was nominated by the Mayor for the same office and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. During his administration of the affairs of the Tax Office he has proved himself a thorough business man, and he is very popular with all classes.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL REFORM ORGANIZATION.

The German Central Reform Organization held a meeting at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, last night. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presided; and a report was submitted by the Committee of Organization showing that the German Reform organizations in the different Assembly districts have been thoroughly reorganized for the ensuing year, with the exception of two or three. A resolution introduced by Marcus Otterburg was passed directing the Committee on Legislation to prepare a protest against the passage of a bill, introduced in the Assembly by Col. Spencer, providing that the sum of $48,000 be appropriated to reimburse the Fifth Regiment for the uniforms they used in the late war. The bill was characterized as a scheme to plunder the State Treasury and to create a precedent for similar schemes. It was argued that among the present members of the Fifth Regiment there is not one who could establish a claim of that sort. The committee was at the same time directed to prepare a remonstrance against a bill introduced in the Legislature relative to Corporation advertising.

FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

OPENING OF THE NEW STOCK OF FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS AT A. T. STEWART'S YESTERDAY.

The remarkably fine weather which has marked the opening of Spring has given an impetus to the millinery trade unexpected a month ago. It is true that the retailers have not begun active operation thus far; but the wholesale houses may be said to have fairly opened yesterday. At least A. T. Stewart & Co. did so. Their wholesale millinery rooms in the large building between Ninth and Tenth streets, on Broadway, were thronged early in the day by purchasers in the trade and ladies anxious to learn the fashions for the season. The French and domestic pattern bonnets and millinery goods on view were bewitchingly unique, and it may be said in commendation of the modistes who have designed this season's style, that they have actually provided a covering for the head. The new bonnet takes the place of every shaped hat hitherto worn, and comes further forward and nearer to the ears than the hats did. At the same time the newly-fashioned head-gear affords greater opportunity for tasteful trimmings and display. The best European manufacturers were represented at Stewart's, and among the patterns were those from the Parisians Virot, Esther Barbier, Jenny Navarre, Valerie Granx, Mantel, and Therése, Lucy Hognet, Mme. Portalis, Marie Cazalong, and Mlle. Fondulet. A lady purchasing a bonnet can supply herself with a complete article from any of these famed manufacturers, as Mr. Stewart's importations are manufactured for the house. The material most favored this season is Gros de Naples, and for the first time in a number of years it is much sought for linings and frame couverture. Croisé silk, trimmed with crêpe lise or light grenadine satin, is used as well. Then the ribbons, more of which deck the bonnet this season than last, have increased in width from No. 12 to Nos. 16 and 18. Gros grain and plain taffeta are the favorites. But there are some styles of dual-colored patterns, as for example, a ribbon with one brown and one bright side, or two shades of the same color. However, the taste of the wearer and her complexion can be suited admirably.

Flowers will be worn a great deal in these bonnets. But the patterns will be like the natural products of the garden rather than the fanciful designs of modistes, who are apt to create impossible plants. First in favor, however, in Paris, are mixtures of wild flowers and heather, next, tea roses, sulphur roses, groseille, violets, mignonette, bunches of evergreens, and sprays of leaves. The display of these at Stewart's yesterday was magnificent and evidently admired by the *elite de monde* who thronged the millinery rooms. Beside the floral and ribbon decorations many other ornaments will be used, such as jet and jet and steel mixtures. It is noticeable that oxidized silver ornaments have been discarded entirely.

In untrimmed chip hats white ecru promises to be most fashionable. These come in a great variety of shapes, but are generally modeled on the prevalent system observed in other materials. Fine Belgian straws will be in great demand, and the staple English Dunstable whole-straw will retain its place on many fair heads. Leghorn, too, has a share of popular favor. Worthy of mention to mothers is the fact that the palmetto bonnet will cost only $1 this season, whereas it was sold for $5 a little while ago. This is its third year. All these materials, according to Mr. Partridge, the Superintendent of Mr. Stewart's millinery department, must be shaped according to the new rule governing bonnets, which he thinks likely to make an improved head-dress.

In sash ribbons, watered silks hold their own, and gros grain, Romans, and ottomans are in equal demand. The day for broché is gone, so that it will not be seen this season. The width of sashes has been much increased; indeed, so high as nine inches. Nothing lower than seven will be worn.

And now a word about the trade. Buyers from all parts of the country are in town, and are prepared to purchase largely, first, because there is a general scarcity of fine goods in the market, owing to the slight Fall or Winter trade done because of the panic. Mr. Stewart opened yesterday to a brisk trade, and sold out his very varied assortment to the wholesale men. It is thought that this activity will rather increase than diminish through the season which has opened so auspiciously.

DECISION ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTED IRON.

The following important decision has just been officially received at the New-York Customs Office. The circular, it will be seen, was addressed to the Collector of Customs at Boston, but its provisions settle a long controverted point between the United States Government and importers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1874.

SIR: Messrs. Naylor & Co. have appealed (sections 1,911, 1,912, and 1,913 B) from your decision assessing duties at the rate of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, less ten per cent. on certain bar-iron imported by them from Sweden per barks Regis and Nannie T. Bell, and from London per bark Cotopaxi. The act of June 30, 1873, imposes certain specific duties on bar-iron in round, square, and flat, but provides that it shall not pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. The same act also imposes a duty of 1½ cents per pound on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for. The iron forming the subject of these appeals is not literally in the shape of either round, square or flat, but is an irregular octagon. The reasons assigned in the report of Appraiser Rice, dated the 24th of January last, for classifying it as above, instead of as rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided, are that the department decided April 4, 1871, on the appeal of the Washburn and Moon Manufacturing Company, which embraced substantially the same kind of iron, that although the iron was slightly flattened on the corners, it was not so changed as to take it out of the category of square iron.

I find, however, upon further investigation, that the department, under date of Feb. 11, 1862, made a decision as to the classification which should be given to certain iron invoiced as octagonal card-wire iron, and described as having the edges of the original square bar hammered or beveled to prevent waste, wherein it was held that as the iron was not actually flat, round, or square, it should be considered as embraced in the provision for "all other descriptions of iron not otherwise provided for." Upon a careful consideration of the subject I cannot but regard the decision of April 4, 1871, as an innovation upon the true construction of the law, and that the only proper rule of action in the matter is to follow the decision of Feb. 11, 1862. It appears from the papers submitted that the trade do not recognize as square, round, or flat any iron not actually in those shapes, and as the law regulates the duty by the shape of the iron, the department feel constrained to adhere to the decision of Feb. 11, 1862, and to reverse that of April 4, 1871.

You will, therefore, govern your action accordingly, and readjust the entries embraced in these appeals at one and a quarter cents per pound, less ten per cent., classifying it as rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for. I am, very respectfully,
W. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
To the Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met last night in the County Court-house, Supervisor-at-Large Fox in the chair. The session was a very long one, and was principally occupied with the transaction of routine business. On motion, Ed. B. Cadley, Clerk of the Board, was authorized to employ an assistant. Supervisor Bergen submitted the report of the experts charged with the examination of the plans and specifications of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. The report condemns the plans and specifications, and declares the building, erected according to them, unsafe for use as an armory. After much debate, the following resolutions relative to the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, were adopted:

Resolved, That this board do hereby condemn the plans and specifications for said armory, also the work and the materials used in its construction.

Resolved, That the subject matter be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs to confer with the contractors for the building of said armory as to what amount of compensation, if any, in their judgment, shall be paid to them for labor performed and materials furnished to the date of notification from the clerk of this board to cease said work, and that they report such amount to this board.

The bill of Mr. Berri, for completing the County buildings, was, after much debate, passed as rendered. The board then adjourned.

THE CARTMEN.

The Cartmen's Association held a meeting at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, last evening, Mr. J. B. Hackett in the chair. Mr. William Bowlas presented a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and in conclusion stated that over two months' wages were now due the cartmen, and he saw no way for them to obtain their money except by a lawsuit. He urged them to sign the roll, and then to appoint a committee to visit the Police Commissioners and compel them to pay the wages due them. A large number of new signatures were obtained, and a committee appointed to wait on the Police Commissioners to-day and ascertain at what time the wages due to them will be paid; and also whether they will be paid at the old rate of $4 per day hereafter. The meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

M. Jamet, the basso, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell, of Kansas, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Constantin Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Aaron T. Perry, of Ohio, and Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED.

Frederick Nicholas was captured in the act of stealing an overcoat, the property of J. W. Dixon, from the Marlborough Hotel, on Wednesday evening. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Americus coterie will give their seventh annual calico hop at Irving Hall on next Monday evening.

Gen. Butterfield, Ex-Alderman Claussen, and Judge Kassmire called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met last evening at No. 453 Fourth avenue. Thomas E. Stewart presided.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the amount of interest on taxes collected in the month of February was $5,784 78.

The Hartford boats began running to Hartford direct yesterday afternoon, leaving Pier No. 24 East River at 4 o'clock.

Sir Lambton Loraine, commander of the British ship-of-war Niobe, will sail from this port for England on the 21st inst.

George W. Samson, D. D., LL. D., will lecture this evening at 8 P. M., at the Liberal Club, Plimpton Hall, on "Early Christian Empires."

Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will repeat his lecture, "Did Paul Enjoin Silence on Women?" at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to-day at 3:30 P. M.

Little or no anxiety is manifested by the agents of the overdue steam-ship Graf Bismarck, which left Bremen for this port, via Southampton, on the 11th of January.

Dr. J. May's last lecture on "The Poets from Shakespeare to the Present Time" was delivered at 8 o'clock last evening at Beethoven Hall, Fifth street, near Bowery.

The steamer City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, which sailed from Liverpool on Thursday last, brings out 9,000 boxes of tin, the largest invoice ever brought to the United States.

The regular annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College will take place at the College, on Monday next, March 9, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The public school of West Farms was entered on Wednesday night by burglars, who carried off a melodeon, an instrument used for chemical experiments, a stereoscope, and other articles.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently forty years of age, were found last evening, floating in the East River, at the foot of Houston street, and were sent to the Morgue for identification.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting at Republican Hall, last evening, Mr. George Bliss in the chair. Thirty-eight new members were elected.

The bids for gold at the sale at the Sub-Treasury yesterday noon aggregated $4,197,500, at prices ranging from 111.35 to 111.95. The next sale, of $500,000 gold, will be on Thursday, March 12, noon.

The Fire Commissioners are actively engaged in making a thorough examination of toy stores and other stores where "harmless" toys, like those which created such damage on Broadway a few days ago, are sold.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, John E. Simmons, sentenced to State Prison for three years and one-half for the shooting of Duryea, was taken from the Tombs by Deputy Sheriff Coughlin and conveyed to Sing Sing.

B. Waterhouse Hawkins, F. L. S. F., delivered his second lecture last evening at the Union League Club Theatre, on the "Unity of Plan and Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame, with Contrast and Comparison of Monkeys and Men."

John Flannagan was seriously scalded last evening by the upsetting of a boiler in the liquor store of P. Kelly, corner of Classon avenue and Bergen street. The boiler was knocked over by two men whom Kelly was trying to keep from fighting.

Earnest Holland, a German, aged fifty years, residing at No. 12 Second street, attempted suicide last evening by jumping into the river at the foot of South Sixth street. He was rescued and brought to the Fifth Precinct Station-house by Officers Hayes and Holland.

A meeting of German residents of the First Ward was held at No. 50 Greenwich street, last night, when a mutual benevolent organization was formed, the object of which is to aid families in cases of death, by a contribution of $1 from each member in each case.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Pietro Tarchini, who was shot in Prince street on Monday last by Antonio Barli, who then shot himself. But little evidence was given, and the jury found a verdict that Barli shot Tarchini and then shot himself.

It was stated in Wall street yesterday that a quit claim deed releasing the Howe Sewing-machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn., from the mortgage made by President Stockwell to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of this City, was recorded at the Town Clerk's Office of that city on Wednesday.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a reception on Monday next, March 9, at Association Hall, on which occasion a grand oratorio performance will be given by the Harlem Mendelssohn Union. The whole will be under the direction of Mr. Henry Carter, associate organist of Trinity Church, who will preside at the organ.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, comprising Senators Maynard, Hunter, and Mitchell, began their investigation yesterday of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank, at the Grand Central Hotel, with the examination of witnesses. The investigation is conducted in private, and will continue several days.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have reinstated to full rights and privileges of membership, by unanimous action, Messrs. J. H. Herrick and Adam Smith, Jr., of the firm of J. H. Herrick & Co. The licenses of James Kirwin, William O'Rourke, and Morgan O'Brien, as samplers, have been revoked by the board for reasons which are considered good.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Peter Doelger, John Hessman, George Ringler, Wm. Wagner, and James Davis, were arraigned, charged with employing unlicensed engineers. Doelger, Hessman, and Ringier were fined $50 each, and Wagner and Davis, who are in company, $10 each, it proving that the latter, although amiss, committed no willful violation.

At the last meeting of the Crystal Association, held at their rooms, No. 563 Second avenue, corner of Thirty-first street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months, viz.: Michael Smith, President; Patrick Foley, Vice President; Andrew Dowd, Recording Secretary; Ambrose Cline, Financial Secretary; James J. Carroll, Corresponding Secretary; James J. Griffin, Treasurer; Wm. Bods, Sergeant at Arms.

Inasmuch as many railroad accidents occur between the Harlem River and Woodlawn, within the limits of the new wards, it is urged that a hospital ought to be established in that section, as too much time is now frequently lost in conveying the victims of accident to Bellevue or other points where they can receive proper treatment. The Home for Incurables, at West Farms, although a mile east of Harlem Railroad, has afforded surgical attendance and accommodations on a number of occasions. When that institution is removed to its new building near Fordham, only a short distance from the railroad, it would prove a very convenient point for the care and treatment of persons injured on the railroad, provided arrangements can be made with the managers of the institution to receive them.

BROOKLYN.

Señor J. F. Lamadriz, the Minister of the Cuban Republic to Peru, is visiting in this City.

The steam-frigate Florida left the navy-yard yesterday for New-London, Conn., in tow of three tug-boats.

Messrs. S. B. Chittenden and A. A. Low have been elected Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and have accepted.

There were 202 deaths for the week ending Feb. 28, being 24 less than the previous week and 21 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Phebe W. Couzins delivered her lecture on "Women as Lawyers," in the Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, last evening.

An election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Corporal C. B. Myers, of the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will be held Monday evening, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue.

The Controller yesterday morning signed five warrants of $50,000 each in favor of County Treasurer Gardener, being part of the tax budget raised for county purposes. The entire amount reaches $3,000,000.

Rev. J. H. Rylance, Rector St. Marks Church, New-York, will preach this evening at St. Paul's Church, E. D., corner Marcy avenue and Penn street, Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector. Service at 8 o'clock.

John Dillon was arrested yesterday by two Brooklyn detectives on a charge of robbing the United States mail, preferred by Townsend Brothers, mail agents of Winona, Minn. Dillon was arrested on a description furnished from Winona, and will be held to await the arrival of the prosecutors.

The Sunday-school anniversary will be held on Wednesday, May 24. Two new divisions have been formed—the Eastern and the Central; the latter includes the Tabernacle, St. Peter's, Fleet street, and ten other Sunday-schools. The monthly meetings of the Union will be held hereafter in Plymouth Church.

Notice was filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday, by counsel for the Lager-beer Dealers' Association, of an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, Second District, from the recent decision of Judge Pratt in the case of Kresmeyer against the Board of Commissioners of Police and Excise.

United States District Attorney Bliss has notified the Assessors of the various districts in Brooklyn of the names of executors, administrators, and successors indebted to the Treasury in connection with the Sanborn case, and requesting that such persons as make application in reference thereto be referred to him.

A temporary injunction was yesterday granted by Judge Neilson, in the City Court, on the application of Demas Strong, preventing the Board of Directors of the Cross-town Railroad Company, of which he is a stockholder, from issuing $100,000 additional stock. It is claimed that such an issue would merely have the effect of depreciating the value of the stock. The case will come up for argument on Tuesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Oyster-planting has already commenced for the season in Prince's Bay. A day or two ago Messrs. Henry Miller and Jacob Hausman each received a load from the Virginia waters—the first of the season—which have been planted; and several other loads for other parties are on their way. Every available vessel that could be chartered has been dispatched to Virginia to procure oysters for planting purposes, and a brisk business is anticipated for the coming season.

A meeting was held at New-Brighton Wednesday evening for the establishment of a permanent ferry from the north-shore landings of the island to the foot of Barclay street, New-York. Hon. Erastus Brooks was Chairman. T. H. Bowne gave the result of the interview of the committee with parties relative to procuring another boat or boats, and also the proposition received from Messrs. Stephens & Condit relative either to the purchase or charter of the steam-boats Thomas P. Way and Magenta, with an estimate of expenses of running and of receipts, showing that as an investment alone it would prove a success. The books of subscription to the capital stock of "The People's North-shore Staten Island Ferry Company" were opened.

NEW-JERSEY.

A life-size portrait of Gov. Parker has been placed in the Executive Chamber at Trenton.

G. A. Fingado, a saloon-keeper of Newark, has absconded. His liabilities will reach $10,000.

The store of the Newark Relief Association will be finally closed to-morrow night for want of funds.

The laborers and trackmen on the Sussex Railroad have struck for an increase of wages from $1 to $1 25 a day.

The approaching charter election in Bridgeton will be a contest between the "license" and "anti-license" advocates. Both parties are working vigorously.

The bill of Senator McPherson, of Hudson County, amending the charter of Jersey City, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, was killed in the Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Dr. McCosh has announced that the funds, amounting to $100,000, are now ready for building the new chapel at Princeton, and the work will be commenced about the middle of April.

Alfred Egley, Collector for Northampton township, N. J., was found hanging in his barn yesterday morning. The accounts of the deceased were all straight. His estate is valued at $30,000. He was forty-one years of age and unmarried. The cause of the act is a mystery.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance last evening, the City Treasurer reported the following balances in bank to the credit of the city: Tax account, $49,777 88; assessment account, $9,683 73; water account, $17,180 89; sinking fund account, $52,215 15; total, $128,857 65.

Joseph Delacey and Wm. Harris were severely injured, Wednesday, by the fall of an elevator at the Trenton State Prison. Delacey had his thigh broken and sustained internal injuries, and Harris was badly bruised and cut in the side. The prisoner who had charge of the elevator was also slightly injured.

The body of Jacob Bauer, a resident of Carlstadt, was found floating in the Passaic River, near North Belleville, yesterday morning. Deceased was a watch-case maker, forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. On the 11th of January he told his wife that he had been discharged from the factory in which he was employed, and then went away, since which time nothing has been seen of him. It is supposed that he drowned himself in a fit of despondency.

MR. BERGH AND THE SICK HORSES.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Henry Apgar was accused of having two horses afflicted with the glanders in his possession. Apgar is a poor looking fellow, and when asked how he got the horses, said he bought them for fifty cents apiece. "And what were you going to do with them?" queried Justice Wandell. "I was going to take them to the rendering dock to be killed," he replied.

Mr. Bergh endeavored to show that horses afflicted with glanders were dangerous to the health of human beings and should be killed instantly. Counsel for the prisoner contended that his client was ignorant of the peculiar nature of the disease spoken of, and had the horses in his possession only about twelve hours. The case was dismissed.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Theodore Von Brinsen, who was arrested on a bench-warrant, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Shields for trial in the sum of $500. The charge is presenting a fraudulent claim against the United States Government....Anthony J. Comstock has given bail to the Sheriff upon the charge of malicious prosecution preferred against him by Bryan, and for which he was arrested Wednesday. His bondsmen are Morris K. Jesup, George S. Rose, and Jacob F. Wickoff....The Rollwagen will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Several witnesses, examined on behalf of the proponents of the will, swore that they had heard the decedant converse intelligently a week previous to his death.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Flour scarce; in good demand; sales of Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 50; Family, $7 75@$9. Corn in good demand at 75c.@76c. for White; 77c. for Yellow Mixed; 79c. for Yellow. Oats quiet at 60c.@62c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay dull at $20 for Prime; $22 for Choice. Pork quiet at $15 90@$16. Dry-salted Meats firmer and in improved demand at 6c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders: 8c.@8¼c. for Sides. Bacon firmer and in good demand at 6⅝c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 11¾c.@12¼c. Lard dull, at 9c.@9⅝c. for Tierce; 9¾c.@10c. for Keg. Sugar dull, at 6⅛c. for Low Common; 7½c.@7¾c. for Fully Fair; 9⅛c. for Choice. Molasses firm, at 48c. for Low Fair; 73c.@75c. for Prime to Choice. Whisky dull at 98c. for Louisiana; $1 for Cincinnati. Coffee firm at 23½c.@27c. Corn-meal in demand at $3 50. Gold, $1 12⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼c. premium; Sterling, $5 40¼@$5 41½.

HAVANA, March 5.—Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ bx. of Sugar, $1@$1 12½; ₱ hhd. do. $4 50@$4 75; ₱ do. Molasses, $3@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@52s. 6d. Loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; ₱ hhd. Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@57s 6d. ₱ ton. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days currency, 78@79 ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight do. 81@82 premium; 60 days gold, 99@100 premium; short sight, 103@104 premium; on London, 121@123 premium; on Paris, 97@98 premium.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,600; buyers holding off for a decline; a few lots of Fair to Choice Steers sold at $4 60@$5 60; shipments, 2,600. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 18,000; market lower at $4 25@$5 35 for Common to Choice, closing with a large number unsold; shipments, 8,500. Sheep—Receipts, 850; market quiet and a shade easier at $4 25@$5 87½ for Fair to Choice.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cattle quiet; very best on sale to-day brought 6c.@7c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c.; receipts, 1,071; sales, 897. Hogs dull at 7c.@8½c.; receipts, 7,221. Sheep in fair demand at 5c.@7¾c.; receipts, 1,840.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—Spirits of Turpentine sold at 43c. Resin quiet and steady, at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine weak at $2 for Hard, and $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet and steady at $2 30.

[Advertisement.]
ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by KNOX will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.
E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—A. Jourdan and wife, F. Guitart and wife, L. Guitart, wife, and two children, J. Guitart, wife, and child, H. Staples, C. A. Etwin, W. H. Arthur and wife, J. Hennessy, J. Jamet, C. C. Diez, J. O. Donner, wife, and servant, Mrs. M. H. Holmes, A. Dubreul, G. Reina, E. Corondinas, W. Zeigler, C. Sgarsi and wife, P. Paggesi and wife, Mrs. A. Intrapide and two daughters, Mrs. R. Gregorovins and daughter, E. Yosay Graham Youngs, V. Locatelli, G. Sforzani, Mrs. G. Macchi, L. Petrillo, P. Fontana, G. Grillord, G. Oliveri, J. Forrester, A. Leggatt, H. Pipps, Jr., T. G. Howard, Mrs. A. H. Duncan, Miss E. Glover, J. Davis, H. Cipriani, J. M. Haggy, Mrs. E. Ripley, Mrs. R. H. Chinn, two children and servant, E. L. Gooding, J. Krickanoscsky, H. Jarrett, W. B. Healy, F. Aveliant, F. Gonzales, B. Benitiz, J. G. Guerra, J. De La Rosa, P. Rivas, R. P. Case, Mrs. M. L. Ruiz, J. A. Balaquer, A. Arigotti, J. W. Jones and wife, C. Ghizzola and wife, Mlle. M. Aimée, E. Juteau and wife, Miss L. Roland, Miss R. Stanl, L. Duchesne, C. Lucuyer, E. Duplan and wife, J. Deschamps and wife, L. Benedict, V. Nardin, wife and daughter, C. Vaughele, E. Braq and wife, W. Conklin and twenty-eight Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Roper, Miss Grainger, Mr. McIntyre.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same ...

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets.....5:57 | Moon rises...
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:31 | Gov. Island..10:20 | Hell Gate..11:..

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, March 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Minatitlan, (new,) Ware, Minatitlan, &c., J. O. Ward & Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Middlesex, Buell, Providence; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Colorado, Ingraham, Amsterdam, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Barks Credo, (Norw.,) Petersen, Aarhus, (Demerara,) Funch, Edye & Co.; Hilga, (Swed.,) Anderson, Stettin for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; F. H. Loring, Loring, Progreso, &c., Miller & Houghton; H. D. Brookman, Ames, Matanzas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Josephine, (Br.,) McFarland, Cardenas for orders, D. F. Brigham; Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Berg, Cronstadt for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Willow Brae, (Br.,) McLeod, Cienfuegos, Bird, Perkins & Jones; Republic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cork for orders, C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Port au Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Bamo, (Norw.,) Iselin, Trapani and Palermo, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Enrica, (Aust.,) Flammin, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana March 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool Feb. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 27, lat. 45 35, lon. 47 55, passed a steam-ship showing three triangular bright lights, bound E.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Feb. 18, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sacramento, (of Boston,) Lane, Manila 118 ds., with sugar and hemp to F. Baker. Feb. 28, lat. 30 32, lon. 73 18, W., spoke brig Nellie Husted, bound S.

Ship Mary Whitridge, (of Baltimore,) Cutter, Shanghai Dec. 2, with tea to Salter & Livermore.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, (of Boston,) Mason, Amoy Nov. 22 and Anjier Dec. 9, with tea to Russell & Bro.

Bark Azelia, (of St. Andrews,) Weston, Smyrna Jan. 6, with mdse. to order—vessel to Russell & Bro. Jan. 26, lat. 38 35, lon. 17 59, spoke brig John Wesley, from Corunna, for Turk's Island.

Bark Superbo, (Aust.,) Tomicich, Southampton 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Brasileira, (Ger.,) Jachens, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Feb. 25, lat 27 40 N., lon. 68 20 W., spoke brig Redowa, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York, 50 ds. out.

Bark Cato, (Norw.,) Andesen, Drogheda 53 ds. in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Victor, (of Boston,) Pond, Zanzibar Dec. 11, with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.

Bark Nuova Chiarina, (Ital.,) Maresca, Marseilles 35 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Cazique, (of Brexham,) Cox, Santos 54 ds., with mdse. to E. F. Davidson—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Bark John J. Marsh, (of Haverhill,) Higgins, from Malaga Jan. 21, and Gibraltar same day, which arr. 4th, reports: Had moderate weather; Feb. 18, lat. 21 08, lon. 39 09, passed sdhr. A. B. Weeks hence for Barbadoes; 24th, lat. 28, lon. 68 45, spoke bark Templar, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York; 26th, lat. 31 56, lon. 70 20, bark Jennie Cushman, from Cape de Verde, for Boston.

Bark Alexandra, (of Newcastle,) Foxworthy, Colombo 132 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark San Sebastian, (Span.,) Layela, St. John, P. R., 16 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Bark Templar, (of Baltimore,) Booth, Rio Janeiro, 48 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to order.

Brig H. C. Sibley, (of Belfast, Me.,) Fowler, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Sophia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cunningham, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Lyman E. Cann. No date, lat. 28 27, lon. 70, spoke brig Lochiel, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, for Halifax; Feb. 15, off San Domingo, spoke brig Jeremiah, from Barbados, for Cienfuegos.

Brig Alpha, (of Salcombe,) Prowse, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to E. F. Davidson & Co. March 3, lat. 37 50, lon. 73 36, spoke schr. Annie E. Lewis, of and from Newburyport, for Kingston.

Brig Daisy, McCarthy, Lisbon 31 ds., with salt and cork to Hand & Swan.

Brig Ella, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Fulton, Boston, in ballast to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Will load for Leghorn.

Brig J. R. E., (Br.,) Glenn, Providence, in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Dreadnot, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ogilvie, Cornwallis, N. S., 18 ds., with 4,864 bushels potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Northern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) Borden, Humacoa, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Portland.
Schr. James, Selsey, New-London.
Schr. Nicanor, Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Neponset, Dervire, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Storm. Stabb, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Imogene, Diverty Hand, Providence.
Schr. Amelia, Bullock, Portland, Me., for Philadelphia.
Schr. Atlantic, Baxter, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Sunny Shower, Steers, Gilford, Conn.
Schr. Johnnie Messerve, Spange, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. J. H. Crowley, Crowley, Bath, Me., with ice to C. H. Mathews.
Schr. Edward Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven.
Schr. S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. L. B. Ives, Vansant, Greenport.
Schr. E. H. Barnes, Carter, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Julia, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lenora, Whiley, Boston.
Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. L. Hatch, Kelsey, Saybrook.
Schr. Iris, (Br.,) Bucker, St. John, N. B., with lath to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. Lucy Church, Baker, Taunton.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Imperial, for San Francisco; bark E. F. Herriman, for Havre; schrs. Mary A. Witham, for Port-au-Prince; Harry White, for Point-a-Pitre.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Jennie Cushman, from Port Praya; brig Azalia, from Porto Rico.

Spoken, Feb. 24, lat. 28, lon. 68 24, brig Redowa, from Rio Janiero, for New-York; Feb. 26, lat. 31 20, lon. 75 15, bark John J. Marsh, from Malaga, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 5.—Arr. brig Da Capo, from Newry, in ballast.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Cld. steamer Juniata, for Philadelphia; ships Ceylon and St. Joseph, for Liverpool; bark Lynet, for do.; schr. G. H. Mills, for Providence.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Arr. steamer G. W. Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. barks Theodor, for Bremen; Sabra Moses, for Falmouth.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—Arr. steam-ship Worcester, from Boston; barks E. H. Duval, from Antwerp, (and ordered to Philadelphia;) Mary A. Marshall, from Gloucester; Robert, from Dieppe; schr. Annie B. Stevens, from Philadelphia.

Cld. barks Woodward, for St. Marys; Scotland, for Liverpool; brigs Zingua, for St. John, N. B.; Loreto, for Barcelona; schr. L. C. Hickman, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 4.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Boston, for Philadelphia; brig Clara Louise, Mayagues 15th ult., of and for Boston, (reports left at Mayagues brig Pearl, of New-Haven, loading for New-York, and brigs Samuel Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Gem, of New-Haven, wtg. orders, and schr. Melona M. Knowles, of New-York, dischg., and schr. J. B. Lithgow, (Br.,) to sail in 9 ds., for Boston;) schrs. Alice Myrick, (Br.,) Gonaives 12 ds., for Boston, (reports left at Gonaives brig Anna D. Torrey, of Boston, to leave in a few days for St. Martins to load salt for ——, and schr. George H. Phillips, for Inagua, to load salt for Boston;) Flora A. Newcomb, Virginia, for Salem; Grace M. Parker, whaler, of and from Provincetown, bound out.

Passed by whaling schr. Mary E. Simmons, Rich, of and from Provincetown, bound out.

Wind S. to S. W.; fresh; thick and rainy.

March 5—9 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Rebecca Florence, of Provincetown, Cienfuegos 18 ds., for Boston; Edith May, Agua Dec. 12, and Bermuda Feb. 23, for do.; Gordod, Cardenas, 11 ds., for do.; Baltic, for Danvers; A. Clarence, Virginia, for Portland; Mary E. Simmons, before reported, passed by.

Sld. steamer Centipede; schrs. Mary E. Graham, Jennie Rosaline, Grace M. Parker, (whaler,) George Amos, Lillian M. Warren, Brane, and Stampede.

Wind N. N. W., strong; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 5.—Sld. for the United States, Akershus, Brazos, Wentworth, Ida, Mathilde, Adalen, George, Chas. Oulton, Helen Sands, Goschen.

Arr. from the United States before March 3, Lizzie Fox, Carl, Petter, Vittoria, Myronus.

Arr. March 3, Glendower, Sarah Douglass, Pauline.

Arr. March 4, Neptune, Stratford, Loyal, Bianca.

Arr. March 5, Almina, Bertha, Carrington, Zetland, Joseph Howe, Rock City, Generosa, Conquest.

The ship Oasis, from Savannah for Bremen, (before reported spoken on the 13th ult., water-logged) was again spoken on the 27th of February, during a heavy gale. She was then leaking badly.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 5.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Hansa, Capt. Klirghist, from New-York Feb. 21, for Bremen, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. The Hansa experienced the heavy gales which prevailed on the Atlantic last week and suffered much damage.

MOVILLE, March 5.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Feb. 21, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

The Allan steamer Nestorian, Capt. Watts, from Baltimore Feb. 18, and Halifax Feb. 24, arrived here to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

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